REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8635 —New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line.................. ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonparcil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN. HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. ASSYRIA, 1494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1876.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 13th October and on MONDAY, the 16th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. GOA, 1935 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. Avern, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondichery, Madras, Musulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, on FRIDAY, the 13th October 1876, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, JASK, GWADER, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th October 1876, at 4 p.m.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October 1876, at 2 p.m., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ATHOLL, Captain Thomson, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS on the Bunder.

No Claims for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents s.s. Atho

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2984	450	J. Rennoldson.	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	C. H. Eastley.	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin.	6th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th Oct. 1876, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. TRAVANCORE, Capt. W. B. Andrews (1900 Tons and 350 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th October, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship TANJORE, 2,263 Tons, 450 H. P., Captain J. C. Almond, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 7th October 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. INDIA	11th September.	21st October.
,, MACEDONIA	8th October.	18th November.
,, TRINACRIA	28th October.	18th December.
,, EUROPA	18th November.	3rd January.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ....Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
,, BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
,, CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.

TO LIVERPOOL.............................Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CITY OF BALTIMORE

will sail for Liverpool on the 11th Oct.

THIS Steamer has now made four Voyages to Bombay.

The 1st in 24 days, including all Stoppages.
The 2nd ,, 25 ,, ,, ,,
The 3rd ,, 25 ,, ,, ,,
The 4th ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,

She has lately been fitted with accommodation for Passengers, and her Cabins being on Deck, are well ventilated. The arrangements and furnishings of the Cabins have been made with the special object of suiting the convenience of Indian Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN...........................Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.

Agents.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

PASSENGERS per S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE are requested to be on board by 9-30 THIS MORNING as the Steamer will sail at 10 o'clock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. INDIA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

No Claims for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th October 1876.

HORSES FOR SALE.

RECEIVED a SECOND BATCH of HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, RACERS, &c.; considered good.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE
Bhendy Bazaar Stables.

FOR OCCUPATION or INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, by private contract, by direction of the owner, a PUCKA-BUILT and DESIRABLE HOUSE in Dady Sett's Agiary Lane, without the Fort. For price and further particulars, apply to Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are required for the CONVEYANCE of 12 LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES and TENDERS with FITTINGS to KURRACHEE, either by sailing Ships or Steamers. The heaviest piece of each Locomotive Engine weighing 17 Tons, measuring 27 feet × 9 feet Apply to the Undersigned at Carnac Bunder for further particulars.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager Port Trust, Agent for State Railways.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 26th day of October 1876, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1876.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors.

4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 26th day (both days inclusive) of October 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 34 Elphinstone Circle, Nicol Building, October 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, Hormasjee Ardesir Suntook, and Nasarwanjee Ardesir Suntook, all of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, have contracted to sell to Sorabjee Nasarwanjee Talatee, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one-hundred and eighty square yards, or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 640 and 659, together with the tenement or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 112, all which premises are situate on the East side of Bazaar Gate Street, in the registration Sub-District of Fort and Colaba, in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdulla Bin Ally Arab, on or towards the West by the Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the said Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, Hormasjee Ardesir Suntook and Nasarwanjee Ardesir Suntook, and on or towards the South by the property of Khimchund Motichund, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Manockjee Rustomjee and other tenants of the said Vendors.

Any persons having claims upon the said premises by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Gift, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Prescot and Winter, Solicitors for the purchaser, at their Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to such claims.—Dated this 9th day of October 1876.

PRESCOT AND WINTER,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," and in the matter of JOHN JACKSON, late of Harbledown Lodge, near Canterbury, in the County of Kent, England, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Honourable East India Company's Service, deceased, who died (leaving a Will) at Harbledown Lodge, aforesaid, on the 12th day of March 1876; and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with Exemplification of Probate of said Will annexed), to whose Property and Credits in the Bombay Presidency was GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the Seventh day of October, instant, to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, the duly constituted attorney of FRANCES ELIZABETH JACKSON (Widow of said deceased) Executrix, and ROBERT JOHN McKILLOP, Executor of the abovenamed deceased. NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS BEING CREDITORS of, or otherwise HAVING any CLAIMS UPON or AGAINST, the ESTATE of the said JOHN JACKSON, deceased, are required on or before SATURDAY, the Eleventh day of November 1876, TO SEND to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, at No 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, the PARTICULARS of such CLAIM upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, at the expiration of which time last aforesaid the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said FRANCES ELIZABETH JACKSON and ROBERT JOHN McKILLOP as such Executrix and Executor as aforesaid, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All PERSONS INDEBTED to the ESTATE of said JOHN JACKSON, deceased, or HAVING PROPERTY of his in their hands, are HEREBY REQUIRED forthwith TO PAY such DEBTS, or HAND OVER such PROPERTY to the said Administrator.—Dated this 9th day of October 1876.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Proctors, Bombay.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSES.—TWO BATCHES of First Class AUSTRALIAN HORSES have arrived at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

WANTED, a PARTNER with Rs. 1,500, for a good paying business, either sleeping or active. A European preferred. Address "PARTNER," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BANDMASTER. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to BAND SECRETARY, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., Kolhapore.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. SHOT GUNS, Single and Double EXPRESS RIFLES. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., opposite the Custom House.

JUST ARRIVED, a small batch of FRESH WALERS, comprising a number of Chargers, Hacks, Single and Double Harness Horses, broken and unbroken. To be seen at SCOTT & Co.'s.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, 10th October 1876.

NOTICES.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October 1876, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1876.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors.

4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 11th day (both days inclusive) of October 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, No. 34, Nicol's Building, 30th September 1876.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, keyless 185
,, ,, enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of

Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS SHOWING CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos.* 1 *to* 12, *Rs.* 17 *to* 95. *Engraved, Rs.* 20 *to* 105. *Set with Gems, Rs.* 28 *to* 500. *The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs.* 55. *Half Guinea size, Rs.* 38. *Quarter size, Rs.* 26.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—*The "Union" Scent Bottle, for perfume at one end and Aromatic Vinegar or Salts at the other, variety of colours, from Rs.* 10 *to* 50 *each. The Silver "Keg," Rs.* 55. *The "Champagne" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 55 *to* 80. *The "Flask" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 30 *to* 60. *The Jointed "Opera" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 28 *to* 60. *The "Bugle" Scent Bottle with Vinaigrette, Rs.* 45 *to* 65.

THIMBLES.—*The "Everlasting" Thimble of solid Silver Gilt, with Gem Top, in case, Rs.* 5. *Gold Thimbles Rs.* 26 *to* 35; *with Gems, Rs.* 30 *to* 50.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SIMLA.

RAMPART ROW.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety alway in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM & CO. invite attention to their large and choice *Stock* of *Coatings; Whip Cords, Trowserings, Riding Cords, Vestings, Shetland Spuns, &c.*

We guarantee fit and style equal to the best London Establishments.

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90	0
Do. Dress West	12	0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23	0
White Marsella Vest	8	8

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England....Rs. 36 to	43	0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished..Rs. 35 to	50	0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth ....Rs. 43 to	50	0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9	0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20	0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25	0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15	0
Single Breasted	13	0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18	0
Do. Single Breasted	13	0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27	8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30	0

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35	0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35	0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50	0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45	0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40	0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35	0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

The Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	35	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8	8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match....Rs. 30 to	40	0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas....from Rs. 18 t	30	0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair....from Rs. 11-8 to	17	0

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	5	8
Real White American Drill	5	0
Fancy Striped Drill, per pair....from Rs. 6-8 to	7	0
Brown Holland, per pair	5	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30	0
Do. Trowsers	23	0
Do. Breeches	23	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27	0
Trowsers	21	0
Breeches	21	0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27	4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20	0
Do. Trowsers	14	0
Do. Breeches	14	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20	0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12	0
Trowsers	8	0
Breeches	8	0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18	0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 3 8

Patterns with Instructions, for Self-measurement, free on application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BORAS WOOL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee, in re-Callianjee Pittamber and other Insolvents—36 Boras wool.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, 2 o'clock p. m., at their Rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following :—

6 cases metal snuff boxes, 10 cases sewing thread on tickets, 5 cases metal spoons, 20 casks iron wire, Nos. 16, 18, 20, 2 bales navy canvas, 4 cases colour paper, and 1 bale T. cloth.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNEXPLOSIVE LAMPS SUITABLE FOR THE DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., the following :—

An invoice consisting of very superior table lamps with double wick burners, with cut crystal glass which can also be used as flower vases, also wall and harp lamps, and hurricane lanterns, with duplex burner.

The above lamps are worth while of the superior makes of Messrs. James Hinks and Sons, and we recommend purchasers not to lose this opportunity, as these lamps are rarely imported.

2 cases of parian busts of sizes, 1 case of oil paintings in gilt frames, 1 case of hand sewing machines, 1 case of silk umbrellas of sizes, water filters, bird cages, brass gas chandelier, &c., &c.,

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK ABDOOLA PACKMODAY STREET OR PARSEE AGEAREE LANE.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p. m., by order of the Mortgagee, Bhaijanbhai, widow of Khoja Munjee Laljee and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassim Curjaker and Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Ebrahim Ashteeker.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of Government ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of Shaik Abdoola Packmoday Street or Parsee Ageearee lane in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 311 and assessed by Assessment under No. 39, containing by admeasurement 210 6/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the Parsee Ageearee lane on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a Chawl belonging to the said both Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassim and Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Ebrahim, and on or towards the South by the Shaik Abdoola Pack Maday Street.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of parcel or land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, or Chawl, situate, lying and being on the east-side of Shaik Abdoola Packmoday Street or Parsee Ageearee ane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 311, and assessed by the assessment under No. 40 containing by admeasurement 75 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the Parsee Ageearee lane, on or towards the west by a seweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a passage near Parsee Ageearee, and on or towards the south by a Chawl of the said Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassim and Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Ebrahim Ashteeker.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Wooden Planks of empty Cases, Tin Cases Scrap Iron, Stones, etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction in the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Small Colaba.

One lot of wooden planks of empty cases.
One lot of tin cases.
One lot of scrap iron.
One lot of stones, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 cases Turkey red prints.
3 cases coloured muslins.
5 bales low colour checks.
20 bales grey shirtings 6, 7, and 8¼ lbs.
Few express hand sewing machines.
Invoice of kerosine hanging and table lamps and Brass ship's lanterns.

On account of the underwriters.

Ex s.s. Zambesi from Hongkong.

Y H C & Co.—30-31—2 cases damaged Cochin China yellow silk.

On account of the underwriters ex Mersc—

C. & Co. | 462—1 case Lamas, salt water damaged.

On account and at the risk of Messrs Ardaseer and Co., by order of Mr. Cavasjee Aspandiarjee Shroff—

1 case and 15 pieces of white shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH THE COTTON GINNING FACTORY AT BROACH.

On THURSDAY the 9th November 1876 at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned landed property with the Cotton Ginning Factory at Broach on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ardesur Ookerjee Godiwalla and by the order of Mr. Dwarkadass Vusunjee the Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the cotton Ginning Factory Messuages, tenements or dwellings standing thereon situate at Chinguspoora in the subdistrict of Broach near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station of Broach containing in measurement about 34 Bigas, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4 and 5 and bounded on the North by the vacant land of Hukin Meer Hubtoola, on the south by a public road and the garden of Purusram Tooliram, on the West by a public road and vacant land of Bapoo Narun, and on the East by a public road.

The Factory contains 60 Macarthy Gins, 1 pair of 20 H. P. high pressure horizontal steam engines, total 40 H. P. capable of turning 100 Gins, and 1 engine of 8 H. P. for Mechanic shop and other machinery and plants.

The land contains a large pucka built well with plentiful supply of water all the year round.

The boilers were thoroughly repaired last year, and all the machinery and Gins are in excellent order.

The factory is conveniently situated, and is in every respect a very desirable concern for investment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's platedware, rich engraved glass and crockerywares, &c., at Breach Candy.

On FRIDAY, the 13th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of John Warden, Esq., the same comprises handsome set of thin stem glassware, rich dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best Elkington and Mappin's plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3 hotwater, curry dishes, cruet stands, waiter, tea set, butter pot, a set of best electroplated spoons and forks for 12 persons in case, handsome plated dessert knives and forks in Mahogany case, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a firstrate double barrelled breech loading rifle by Callisher and Terry a do. do. muzzle loading do. by E. M. Riely, elegant seasoned blackwood French polished furniture by Deschamps & Co., such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, handsome side board, Madras pattern dining room chairs, dumb waiters, teapoys, Hinks's patent duplex and kerosine lamps, handsome French polished circular, pier, oval and square tables, with marble tops, English pattern easy and drawing room chairs, half and full backed sofas, Tete-a-tete couch, cuiffoniers, a handsome 4 seated ottoman, Lady's folding chairs, monkey tables, whatnots, rich Persian and Brussels carpet, Tucker's plated 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamp, a firstrate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, very handsome English four posts bedsteads, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, cooking stove, Lady's side saddles, &c.

Also a first class semi grand piano by Broadwood and Son's, the property of J. O'Leary, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of LOST LUGGAGE, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of lost luggage, etc.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelanwares, a first-class rosewood grand square piano by Broadwood and Sons, plants, etc., at Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, etc., the property of E. C. Schrottky, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glasswares, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, etc., at No. 31, Parell (Sooparee Bagh Road).

On SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, plants, etc., the property of T. B. Bashford, Esq.

Also on the same occasion the property of a Gentleman :—

A English-built miniature brougham.
A light mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
A pair of Cape galloways.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1876.

NOTICES.

BHOWNUGGUR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June last of Rs. 100 per share is PAYABLE at the Office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 13th October 1876. Rupees Twenty-two and Annas Eight per share are also payable to the holders of the first issue of Preference Quarter Shares as an Interim Dividend for the same period.

The Directors invite applications for the 400 remaining unallotted Preference Quarter Shares of Rs. 500 each.

Applications will be received up to 31st October 1876.

By Order of the Directors,

FORBES & Co.,
Secretary and Manager.

405, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd October 1876.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

WE, the Undersigned, hereby give notice that a GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October 1876, at 3 o'clock p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Liquidators' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1876.

2. To declare a Dividend.

And to consider any other proposition that may be brought forward by the Liquidators.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd instant to the 11th instant, inclusive.

CHARLES E. BENN,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators,

Bombay, 2nd October 1876.

NOTICES.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Association is now prepared to accept risks against FIRE in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL at current rates.

F. L. MACNAGHTEN.

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

JUST RECEIVED,

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1877.

THE above can be had of all SHAPES and SIZES.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK RE-OPENED.

VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWAR can have COMFORTABLE PHAETON and TONGA DAKS supplied them by applying to

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor.

No. 28, Civil Lines, Poona.

N.B.—Contracts for return journey entered into on very easonable terms.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!

BEST arrangements as usual. Comfortable PHAETONS at Rs. 35; and good new built easy running TONGAS at Rs. 20, including all charges.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street, Poona.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY, KHANDWA TO CHORAL.

OPENING OF THE NERBADDA BRIDGE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF FERRY CHARGES FROM 6TH OCTOBER.

ALTERATION IN TIME TABLE.

FERRY CHARGES ON COACHING AND GOODS TRAFFIC ARE DISCONTINUED FROM THE 6TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

THE PASSENGER TRAINS will RUN as under from the 8th October and until further notice :—

DOWN TRAINS.	Mail.	Mix.	UP TRAINS.	Mail.	Mix.
	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Khandwa ....Dep.	10 10	1 40	Choral ......Dep.	3 0	5 45
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Choral ....Arr.	2 26	7 7	Khandwa....Arr.	7 13	11 13

A TEMPORARY STATION will be OPENED at MORTAKKA for Passengers and Parcels only.

By Order,

W. E. HARTT,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Khandwa, 4th October 1876.

STATIONERY CABINETS.

ENVELOPE BOXES, PAPER CASES, &c.

MAHOGANY STATIONERY CABINET, with folding doors, Horizontal Shelving compartments for Paper and Envelopes, and fitted with revolving Date-rack above, and with Pentray, Inkstands and Drawer below, the right hand door carrying a Bostonite Tablet in Frame ..Foolscap Size	Rs.	50	0
OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with folding doors, and fitted in every way as above, but with upright, old pattern divisions, same size	,,	40	0
MAHOGANY STATIONERY CABINET, Quarto or "Letter" size, similar to the above	,,	35	0
WALNUT-WOOD STATIONERY BOX, Foolscap size, with Lid and Lock and Key	,,	25	0
Ditto open, double-sided, for Office Table	,,	17	8
JAPANNED TIN STATIONERY CASE open	,,	12	8
JAPANNED TIN LETTER CAGES, with 3 divisions, labelled "Post," "Delivery" and "Memoranda"	,,	5	0
Ditto Ditto 2 Divisi ns only	,,	4	0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned, JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA, in the Firm of Messrs. TATA & Co., of Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai, WILL CEASE and DETERMINE on and from the 18th day of October 1876.

JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

WITH reference to the above Notice, we beg to intimate that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in our said Firm of TATA & Co., of Mr. DADABHAI COWASJEE TATA, deceased, WILL ALSO CEASE and DETERMINE on and from the said 18th day of October 1876, and that from that date our Firm will consist of the four following Partners :—NATHOORAM JORAVURMULL, SORABJEE COWASJEE TATA, ANOTERAM MANEERAM, and DORABJEE BURJORJEE AVASIA.

TATA & Co.

TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES

THE TAUNUS COMPANY,
CLARENDON MANSIONS, LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA:

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the produce of the Taunus Spring, situate at Gross Karber, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and produces a daily quantity of 51,684 litres, which proves it to be by far the richest spring in Germany.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the most agreeable table beverage ever introduced, being fresh, sparkling and thirst-quenching.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is brilliantly bright, quite odourless, and is without rival for its purity of taste.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER mixes well with most Wines and Spirits, which makes it a most desirable constituent in the making of cups.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is free from the alkaline taste usually found in Natural Mineral Waters.

The Excellent Qualities of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER have obtained for it the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and EMPRESS of INDIA, and of His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.

A Large Supply of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER was shipped on board the Serapis, where it met with the highest approval of H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES and the Royal Suite.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. SCHWARZ, Regierungs and Medicinal Bath of Cologne, when writing about the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, says :—

"This water is characterised by its perfect purity, being free from every artificial and organic contamination, it possesses much gaseous and fixed carbonic acid with certain mineral constituents I find, after making experiments on persons both in health and sickness, that the TAUNUS WATER does not belong to the class of medicinal mineral waters, but that it is essentially adapted as a dietetic and health-preserving beverage, and is to be recommended in such cases where medicinal mineral waters or medicines cannot be taken, and where a grateful blood purifier is required."—Cologne, March 7, 1876.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is to be recommended as a wholesome beverage."—Extract from the Vienna Medical Press.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is greatly to be recommended as a dietetic beverage. It is easily digested, and does not create flatulence, like other similar Mineral Waters. It is refreshing, assists the digestion, cures acidity, and increases the erection of the kidneys."—Richard Schmitz, M.D. Neuenahr, May 6, 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is imported by ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co., in original German bottles, and is sold by them as Agents.

Considering the bad qualities of most aërated waters imported or manufactured in India, the importation of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a great boon to the inhabitants of this country.

The following extract from the London *Echo* of the 7th April 1876, goes far to prove the risk run in drinking the manufactured waters :—

"Some mineral waters are made by the hand of Nature, others by the skill and knowledge of Chemists. Unfortunately, sometimes the Chemists either do not know how, or cannot afford, to do their work as well as Nature does hers, and consequently the drinking of the artificial Mineral Waters is occasionally attended with unpleasant consequences.

From the Report published by Professor FRANCKLYN, we learn that out of ten samples of Indian aërated water submitted to his analysis, only two could be described as "fairly pure" and as many as five contained ingredients calculated to induce diarrhœa.

There would also appear to be good ground for thinking that the illness from which Canon Duckworth is now slowly recovering was in part, at least, caused by his having drunk unwholesome sodawater and lemonade in India. Hence we venture to think that Anglo-Indians, at any rate, while abroad, will do well to drink as little brandy and soda as possible.

We should be very sorry to condemn all artificial mineral waters. Some of them are excellent; but, as a general rule, we think the chemistry of Nature is to be preferred to that of man.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, bottled, should be laid on their sides and stored in a cool place.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is fast growing in popularity."—City Press, 20th May 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a fresh, sparkling beverage, and, being perfectly pure, is to be recommended as the pleasantest of all table beverages.

In cases of sea-sickness, the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a soothing and refreshing beverage; therefore no passengers' vessel or steamer should be without the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 10TH OCT. 1876.

WE have not heard of anything definite by wire respecting the political situation in Europe, but it is pretty evident that a better feeling was prevalent in commercial circles in London yesterday, Consols having advanced from 95⅞ to 96¼ and French Rentes from 106 to 106½.

Influenced evidently by the same cause, the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday evinced a marked improvement. The tone is only given by Reuter as steady but the day's sales are estimated at 18,000, bales, which necessarily means an active market. Prices are still unaltered, and the experience of the past few weeks shows that it will require considerable pressure to induce an advance from present rates.

From New York, telegrams of Saturday's date quote ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 10⅞ cents, but January shipment is 1-16 higher, 11 5-16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874
Saturday's Receipts	19,000	18,000	14,000
Total since 1st September ...	363,000	306,000	265,000

Piece Goods in Manchester are firm. The London General Produce Markets are unchanged in every respect.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 52d. per oz., but the rate is nominal, and from what we hear through private sources, purchases could be made at less.

No change has been made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount at to-day's Board meeting.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown a somewhat unexpected firmness and rates must be quoted 1-16d. higher at the close. So far as this market alone is concerned, there seems to be nothing to account for the advance, Private Bills being few and small in amount. Telegrams from China, however, are said to be slightly better and some of the Banks are believed to be drawn upon from that quarter, thus forcing them to come out as sellers while there is but a limited demand for Bank Bills. The allotment of Council drafts in London to-morrow will guide the market for this mail, but we have yet to see the effect of the Silver on the way out on account of the German Government, against which, so far as we can learn, no remittances have yet been bought. In the meantime the market closes firm to-day at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	.........1s. 7⅞d. to 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight	...1s. 8 1-32 to 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	.........1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	.........1s. 8 13-16d.	,,

On Calcutta sellers of demand bills show increased firmness and now hold for ⅛; buyers at 1/16 premium.

For 60 days' sight the quotation is still 9-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is perfectly stagnant and quotations are most irregular. Nominally we quote:—Fours, Rs. 100¾; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 101; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103½ to ½.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quieter again with only a small business doing. Bank of Bombays are in rather better request at an improvement of ½ per cent. and National Bank shares are Re. 1 higher. Colaba Land Co.'s shares have recovered Rs. 10 on the strength of the dispute with the cotton dealers having been arranged. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull and any business done has been at slightly easier rates.

COTTON is a shade steadier owing to the firmer news from Liverpool, but prices are unaltered and exporters are still but sparing buyers.

SEEDS are very firm. Linseed for this month's delivery appears to have been oversold, and owing to buying in against contracts prices have advanced to Rs. 6-5 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are still very quiet at £1-10 for Wheat and £1-13-9 for Cotton to Liverpool by steamer. There is no sailing ship on the Liverpool berth, but owners show more willingness to charter to arrive, and it is reported that an iron ship has been fixed at £2 5 U. K. or Continent.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet with no quotable change in rates. A few transactions are reported in Grey Shirtings at about former figures, but dealers are not anxious buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	100
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	710
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	712½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	625
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	110
Oriental Bank.........	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	1,140
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited........	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	460
Port Canning Land Company, Limited........	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,250 xd.
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	85 do	950
Albert Ginning Co......	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	660
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	735 xd.
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	65 p.s.	475
Indian Press Co........	1,000	350	all	42 do	212½
Broach Cotton Co.......	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co...............	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	900
Coconada Press Co......	230	250	all	..	15
Colaba Press Co........	500	1,880	all	170 do	800
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	175
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	180 do	990
Fort Press Co...........	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,750
French Press Co........	300	500	all	35 do	400
Imperial Press Co......	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.............	3,125	400	350	25 do	290 xd.
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld........	600	2,000	all	..	1,000
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	50 do	510 xd.
Scinde Press Co.........	200	850	750	67½ do	430
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	175 do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	..	75 p.s.	850

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Alfred Mills Co.........	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning......	500	2,500	all	100*	2,450 xd.
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	100 p.s.	1,675 xd.
Bombay United........	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,155
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company........	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	..	1,040
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,075
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	560
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,160
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,230
Great Eastern...........	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,200
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	10 p.c.	1,190
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	750	..	655
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,085
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,040
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	965
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,180
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,160
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	25	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	41
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,290 xd.
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,280
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	325
National S. and W. Co. of India..............	950	1,000	all	..	950
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	920
Nurrey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	410
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	805
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	960
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	950
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock........	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	230
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	126
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	235

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,865
Bombay Gas Company..	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	215
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. s.	27
Treacher and Co.	1,930	500	all	8 p. ct	410
Viegas Patent Slip Co..	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	38

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·775
Temperature of the Air.............................. 80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer............................. 76·1
Dew Point .... 74·5
Relative humidity of Air .... ·832
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)...... 85·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)... 75·0
General Direction of wind...........NW, E, ESE, S, WSW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours 191

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1,443 tons, Captain Collins, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt. and Mrs. Ranchhaupt and three children, Mrs. Lees and infant, Capt. Fishe, Mr. D. Morris, and one deck passenger.

THE ANCHOR LINE, s. s. INDIA, 1,444 tons, Captain G. Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (September 2nd), calling at Liverpool, Malta, Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Liverpool,—Col. and Mrs. Heathcote, infant and ayah, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. N. Henderson, Miss Lille, Col. Riach, Mr. W. J. E. Whetherell, Dr. J. Ferguson, Mrs. Cookson, Miss Mabel Cookson, Mr. A. W. Alcock, Mr. R. Read, Master L. Read, and J. G. Johhstone.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	India (s)	Reid	Glasgow, Sept. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
10	Glee Maiden	Cumming	Calcutta.
	Futtay Sultan........	Nacoda	Tuticorin.

The Steamer City of Baltimore, Collins, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
6 Africa (s) .... Bombay.
Gwalior (s) .... Calcutta.
7 Asia (s) .... Rangoon.
Kingdom of Italy ... . London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
5 Ethan Allen............. .... Chittagong.
6 Canara (s).............. .... Bombay.
Africa (s)................ .... Calcutta.
7 Copenhagen............. .... Coconada.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PER s. s. ASIA.—From Rangoon—Lieut and Mrs Boteler, Dr Baker, Passed Apprentice J J Whitwell. From Vizagapatam—Capt Taylor. From Coconada—Lady Anna Gore Langton and maid, Miss Gore Langton and Mrs Castor and son. From Masulipatam—Mrs Power and infant.

PER P AND O STR. GWALIOR—From Calcutta to Madras—Mrs Alston and family, Mr N S M Gouse, Mr M Lubbay, Capt and Mrs Carey and child and Capt A C King. For Galle—Madame Conlomb and Mr and Mrs Wilson and family. For Melbourne—private Jas Moore. For Suez—Mr A Lelizen. For Southampton—Mrs T Norman and family, Mrs Fowle, Mrs F W J Roes and family, Mr W C Hubbard, Capt Shaw and Capt Clive.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

PER S.S. AFRICA.—To Coconada—Mr and Mrs W King, Mr and Mrs R.B. Foote, To Calcutta—Revd J Pearse.

PER P AND O STR GWALIOR.—From Madras to Venice—Miss Wilhelm, Col and Mrs Rideout and Col A Stevens. To Brindisi.—Rev J and Mrs Gillings. To Southampton—Lieut Col Hudleston, Colonel Hilliard, Major R.C. Stewart, Mrs Stewart, two children, infant, one Europeans an native servant, Colonel and Mrs Dalyell, three children, infant, one European and native servant, Dr H Massey, C B, Mrs Massey, child and European servant, Col Watts, Mr E S Butler, GForsyth, J H Baker, H D Giffords, and J Sherer, vagrants. To Melbourne—Mr Van Stavern. To Sydney—Gunner J Burns, Private C O Brion, wife four children and infant. To Adelaide—Mrs Beattie, Miss Beattie, and Master Beattie. To Galle—Mr Baker.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

FROM LONDON.

Ben Nevis—20 cases gunpowder, Bomanjee Maneckjee Puntluckey; 6 packages glassware and 2 packages earthenware, Abdoolhoosein Rahimbhoy.

Khiva s—5 cases blacking, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla and Co.

Travancore s—1 case hams, 2 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—200 cwts sandalwood, P R M Memed and Co; 140 bales hemp and 10 bales hemp twine, Lalljee Naronjee; 100 cwts myrabolams and 24 cwts cardamoms, Joosub Lutiff; 27 bales cotton waste and 7 bales rags, Khanmomed Nansey; 20 bales wool and 39 bales rags, Goverdhun Lilladhur; 52 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 27 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee; 20 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 53 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Narronjee; 70 bales cotton, Narunjee Bhimjee; 51 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 62 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 250 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 33 bales wool, Khetseydass Hurmookroy; 54 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhozraz and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—65 packages silk, Volkart Brothers; 11 bales skins, Hajee Aiol Hajee Hasson.

FOR HULL.

King Cerdic—200 cwts bones, Wcomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 21,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria s—406½ cwts gingellyseed, Rewunger Coovergur.

FOR GENOA.

Avoca s—8 bales hides, P and O Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Royal Dyemem—175 bales cotton, Jankeedass Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s—20 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 8.

Rogers, Capt, Bengal 18th Royal Fusiliers, on ——, from Bareilly.

OCTOBER 9.

Beville, Col, Bombay 1st Beloooh Regt L I, on leave, from Hydrabad Sind.
Cunyngham, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Frances, Lieut, Bombay 1st Sind Horse, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Constable, Lieut, Bengal 13th Hussars, on ——, from Poona.
Creyk, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, on leave, from Allahabad.

OCTOBER 10.

Heathcote, Lieut Col, Bombay 12th Regt N I, on duty, from England.
Raich, Col, Madras 15th Regt, on duty, from England.
Trinmell, Surg Major, Madras Garrison and Staff, on Medl Cert., from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 9.

McKinnon, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Aden.
Goodfellow, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on furlough, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 7.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr H F Stevens, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th Sept 1876.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

With reference to Notification No 74, dated 18th Aug 1876, granting two months' privilege leave to Capt R Bullock, Offg Depy Comr, 3rd class, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, the following temporary promotion is made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 5th inst:—

Mr A J Dunlop, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Comr, 3rd class.

Mr H F Cotgrave, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Inspr Richardson will hold charge of current duties of the Dist Supt's Office during Mr Cotgrave's absence on leave.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

The Offg Agent, Govr Genl, and Chief Comr, is pleased to grant fifteen days' privilege leave of absence to Mr James P..., temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to the Nusseerabad Div, from 1st Oct 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr George William Jarbo, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, passed by the 1st or Lower Standard Vernacular Examination laid down in General Order, Mily Dept, No 734, dated 9th Sept 1864.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Capt R N Biddell, R E, Depy Supt, 3rd grade (returned from furlough), is granted subsidiary leave from 13th to the 18th Sept 1876, inclusive, under Chapter V, Sec 18b, of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr E J Connor, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, Mysore Topographical Survey, is granted furlough in India for one year, under Supplement F Sec 7 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st Nov next.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to this Office Notification No 38 of 18th ultimo Barrack Sergt S J Colman, of the Meerut Div Mily Works' availed himself of one month's privilege leave on the 6th Sep, 1876.

With reference to Notification No 95, dated 1st Sept 1876, by the Inspr Genl, Mily Works, Lance Sergt R Logan, Overseer, 1st grade, and Mr W Miller, Overseer, 2nd grade, are posted to the Meerut Div, Mily Works, which they joined on the 20th Sept 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The services of Mr J C Rainford, temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, are dispensed with.

Mr W Wiseman, Asst Engr 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Eng of the Mehur Div Indus Valley State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F L Dibblee, or until further orders.

Mr H W Warden, Asst Engr 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 19th Sept 1876.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No 141, dated 14th Sept 1876, Mr J O'Callaghan, Traffic Supt, Rajputana State Railway, made over charge of his duties, and reported his departure from Agra on the afternoon of the 2nd Sept 1876.

Mr P D Barclay, Asst Traffic Supt, assumed charge of the duties of Traffic Supt, Rajputana State Railway, on the same date.

Mr C H Stephenson, Asst Traffic Supt, Tirhoot State Railway, reported his arrival at Agra on the afternoon of the 20th Sept 1876.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

M H T Geoghegan, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Soan Div, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th Sept 1876.

Mr A Luckstedt, Asst Eng, 2nd grade, Bakrala Div, is allowed three months' leave to study the native languages, with effect from the 4th Sept 1876.

Mr W Mellor, Chief Store-keeper, on return from leave on medical certificate, resumed charge of the Office of Chief Store-keeper of this Railway from Mr J H L Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, on the afternoon of 21st Sept 1876.

Mr F J E Spring, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Soan Div to the Office of Engr-in-C, with effect from the forenoon of 11th Sept 1876.

Mr J A S Ellis, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Ravi Div, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th Sept 1876.

Lt J Roberts, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Ravi Div to Chenab Div, which division he joined on the afternoon of the 18th Sept 1876.

Mr P T Large, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Ravi Div, returned to duty from the two months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 24th Sept 1876.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr S Finney, Asst Egr, Northern Div, is temporarily attached to the Office of the Engr-in-Chief from 29th Sept 1876, the date of the expiration of the leave granted him in notification No. 187 of 16th June 1876.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J C Porter, Sub-Eng, 3rd grade, reported, his return to duty from the sick leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 12 of 12th April, 1876, on the 30th ultimo.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—October 7th, at Buldana, the wife of Fred. Wright, Esq., Dist. Supt. of Police, H. A. D., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BEDDY—October 3rd, at Talagung, the wife of Captain Edwin Beddy, 29th P. Infantry, of a son.
GREEN—October 4th, at Agra, the wife of Arthur O. Green, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
MONTGOMERY—October 4th, at Jhelum, the wife of J. A. L. Montgomery, Esq., of a daughter.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1876.

WE have now before us the annual Administration Report of the Bombay Shipping Master for the official year 1875-76, and it is, as the Commissioner of Customs remarks, "on the "whole, satisfactory;" but there are two or three matters to which the report refers that are very far from being of a satisfactory nature. These are increased misconduct on the part of seamen, the rapidly growing use of the knife as a weapon of offence on boardship, and the great percentage of foreign seamen. We shall allude to these matters further on. 2,440 European seamen were discharged from their ships while in Bombay during the year comprised in the report, while 2,649 were engaged during the same period, being 446 in excess of the number engaged during the previous year. At the time when the small-pox epidemic was raging in parts of the native town, we had occasion to notice the energetic steps taken by the Shipping Master, Lieutenant Brebner, with a view to prevent it from spreading among the seamen either on shore or afloat in the harbour, and we now see by the report that no fewer than 2,841 seamen were vaccinated, and we can fully realize the truth of Lieut. Brebner's remark that this commendable movement had to be carried out in the face of great difficulties, especially those arising from the well-known ignorance and carelessness of sailors in respect to such matters. Only 12 seamen fell victims to the disease, but had not the precautions taken prevented it, there is no doubt that the loss of life would have been extremely heavy. The power recently granted to Shipping Masters to retain the wages of seamen discharged in their offices has proved of great advantage—preventing the men from squandering away their money in the old proverbial way, and keeping them from falling on the Shipping Master's hands as "distressed" seamen. It has, moreover, acted as a check on drunkenness.

Among native seamen an admirable plan has been introduced in the manner of giving them their discharges. Hitherto the native seaman's discharge was—as the European seaman's still is—merely a certificate of his ability and conduct as displayed during a single voyage. Now, however, the native seaman's discharge is made to comprise a summary of all his previous discharges; he can no longer, therefore, put aside a bad discharge. Good or bad, each discharge becomes, as it should be, a lasting record of his conduct during the time he has been at sea. This system acts at once as a restraint on the bad, and an inducement to the good; for among native, as among European seamen, nothing can prove more baneful or pernicious than the idea which they commonly hold that "a sailor has got no character," or in other words, that his personal character is of no importance whatever. Yet another step might be taken in the same direction, and Magistrates of Police might be required to endorse upon the discharges of seamen sentenced by them, a statement of their offence and the sentence passed on them. This would, of course, only be beneficial in the case of a native seaman, who has virtually but one discharge, for the European seaman would merely suppress the discharge so endorsed, and present others more favourable.

The total income of the Shipping Office for the past year was Rs. 26,740-12-10, a sum which, we believe, compares favourably with that of former years.

We will now refer to the three points alluded to above, all of which are deserving of special attention. The first of these, the increased misconduct of the seamen visiting our harbour, particularly in refusing duty, disobeying lawful commands, and such like offences, is a matter of the very gravest importance. Scarcely a week passes but our local column contains a report of one or more such cases, representing very heavy losses to merchants, shipowners, and others interested in the rapid clearance of vessels. In the month of July last year the crew of the Royal Sovereign refused duty; they were brought before the Magistrate, who finding no cause of complaint, sent them on board again; ultimately they consented to proceed with another captain. In this case the ship was delayed four days, causing a loss to the parties concerned of Rs. 1,686-1-7. The vessel had been over a month in harbour and during that time no complaint had been made by the men, but as soon as the ship was ready to proceed they trumped up some frivolous complaints which they were unable to sustain, and the result was, as we have shown, a heavy loss to the owners. Again, in the same month the Edward Percy was ready for sea, the men refused to go in her and were sent to jail for one month and fined six days' pay each, it being clearly proved in the Police Court from their own statements that they had no cause of complaint. In this case the ship was delayed five days at a cost of Rs. 1,719-10-2. The Shipping Master expresses the opinion that the punishment meted out to men guilty of this offence is wholly inadequate, and that this opinion is correct is only too clearly shown by the fact that the same men repeat the offence over and over again, and often go even three or more times to jail for it, before finally quitting Bombay. If this were all the evil occasioned by this misconduct it would be bad enough, but it is not all. The men who have procured their discharge from their vessel by this means come out of jail and necessarily remain on shore for some time, until whatever funds they have are exhausted; they then sign articles in another vessel, receive their advance note, cash it, and go on board only to repeat the same misconduct, thus defrauding the person who cashes their note of the money advanced. Again, these men when coming out of jail are often penniless, and in any case soon become so; they are then thrown on the Shipping Master and become chargeable on the Government. The question remains, how is this evil to be obviated? We answer that there is but one way of remedying it—and that is, by increasing the severity of the punishment allotted to such offenders. A two months' imprisonment and the stoppage of six days' pay should be the very least punishment for a first offence; for a repetition it should be doubled. A still more efficacious remedy would be the bestowal on the Shipping Master of the power to ship men found guilty of this offence at a considerably reduced rate of pay; either of these methods if adopted would, we are sure, effect an immediate alteration for the better.

With regard to the second point we have noted—the increased use of the knife as a weapon of offence—there is no doubt that this arises from the greatly increased number of foreign seamen—Greeks, Italians, and Spaniards especially—who nowadays find employment in English ships. The Shipping Master suggests that the lash should be adopted as the penalty on conviction for this offence, and we agree with him that it is the most fitting punishment which can be awarded to the dangerous characters for whose benefit it is proposed.

The last point we note is the great percentage of foreign seamen employed on board English ships. The percentage is 20, or one-fifth. This may be accounted for by the great depression which has existed for some time back in the sea-carrying trade. Shipowners having found it necessary to cut seamen's wages to the lowest possible figure, captains are compelled *nolens volens* to engage the "cheapest" men they can get, only too often, altogether irrespective of their abilities or conduct. Hence the scum of the seamen of other countries finding English ships better in many respects than their own, and too often having good reason to avoid returning to their native shores, gladly seek employment on English vessels at rates much lower than English seamen will accept until compelled to do so by necessity. We are not prepared to suggest a remedy for this evil which really springs from the same cause which has led of late years to the truly alarming deterioration in morals and efficiency of our seamen—namely, the inability or unwillingness of our shipowners to pay such a rate of wages as would induce a better class of men to adopt the sea as a means of livelihood.

With pleasure we notice in the report before us an incidental allusion to the decrease of drunkenness among the seamen residing on shore. This, one of the worst, as it is the commonest of the vices in which Jack indulges, is in Bombay held considerably in check by the provision of a well-conducted canteen or bar at the Sailors' Home, where the men are supplied with good wholesome liquor at a moderate price, while the restrictions put upon its sale are such that it is all but impossible for a man to become inebriated in the Home. The great number of cases of drunkenness which occur among seamen in Bombay originate almost wholly in their frequenting low drinking shops in the native town, where the Parsee vendors ply them with villainous fire-water of the worst description. Were there no bar in the Sailors' Home, drunkenness among the seamen on shore in this port would be increased fully a hundred per cent, if not more.

THE AFREEDEES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Afreedees, an independent hill tribe on our N. W. Frontier, having during the past six months or so brought themselves somewhat prominently to public notice, in consequence of the daring raids and outrages committed by them in British territory in retaliation for the blockade established against them, we think it worth while to give our readers the perusal of some data that have been placed at our disposal regarding this the most important of all the hill tribes on our N. W. Frontier. We shall divide what we have to say on the subject under several headings and shall begin by describing the country they inhabit.

THEIR COUNTRY.—This may be said to extend from the hills overlooking the right bank of the Cabul river and thence on to the famous Khyber Pass and to end in the hills in which the Bara river has its source. Their country also comprises the wedge which divides Kohat from Peshawur, and which extends almost to the banks of the Indus. Thus their frontier in immediate contiguity to British territory may be said to be about 85 miles in length, whilst towards Cabul, *i. e.*, the west, their country stretches far back, how far is not known, but the distance has been estimated to be about 65 miles. This country is almost entirely hilly in nature; in fact, the only table-land worth mentioning may be said to be that called Teera, which, however, does not entirely belong to the Afreedees, as it is shared with them by the Orukzais, their neighbours, and is used by both as pasturage for their cattle during the hot months in the lower hills. The climate of Teera is described by the Afreedees themselves as being quite as cold as the weather in any of the hill stations in British territory. The Afreedee hills are lofty and very steep, thus rendering them very unpleasant for military operations. Owing to there being so little land that can be cultivated, the Afreedees would be in a bad way were it not that nature has recompensed them by clothing their hills with a bounteous supply of wood, the sale of which, together with the carriage of salt from the mines in British territory, enables them to make a comfortable livelihood, though this is of course liable to be interrupted when, as is the case now, the two Passes (the Kohat Pass and the Jewakie Pass) are for any momentous reason closed, whether by the Afreedees themselves or the British Government.

THEIR CLANS AND SEPTS.—The Afreedees are divided into five principal clans which are as follows, in order of power and numbers, viz:—the Mullukdeen Kheyl clan, the Kumber Kheyl, the Adam Kheyl (the holders of the Kohat Pass), the Kooki Kheyl, and the Zakha Keyl; these two latter clans hold the Khyber Pass. These five principal clanes are again sub-divided into smaller branches and septs too numerous to give, though it may, *par example*, be mentioned that the "divisions" of the Adam Kheyl clan are as follows, viz:—the Hussun Kheyls, the Jewakies, the Zargunr Kheyls, the Bussee Kheyls and the Boste Kheyls. It should also be mentioned that there are two other very small tribes called "Sepahs" and "Bayoties," which have generally found it their interest to side with their powerful neighbours the Afreedees, and for this reason have often been classed as being Afreedees themselves, but that this is not so can be shown by mentioning the mere fact of the Afreedees being entirely Sooni Mahomedans, and the "Sepahs" and "Bayoties" Sheah Mahomedans.

Of these five principal clans the Mullukdeen Kheyls are by far the most powerful, and it is from this clan that a large portion of the Afreedees serving the British Government in native regiments are obtained. As their border does not anywhere march with that of the British Government, being separated from it by the Orukzais, they have never given as a clan the slightest trouble to the British Government, though doubtless individual members may have done so. To the Kumber Kheyls, the next clan in strength and power, the same remarks as anent the Mullukdeen Kheyls may be made, and it may be added that the men of these two clans make the best soldiers of all, and that the table-land of Teera is held by them conjointly with the Orukzais.

Next come the Adam Kheyls, who have given our Government more vexation and annoyance than all the other clans put together, and that almost entirely because they have the guardianship of the Kohat Pass, which is the *only* direct road between Kohat and Peshawur, and which they can *and do* close at pleasure quite regardless of the serious inconvenience it causes to every one, and equally forgetful of the fact that on the condition alone of the Pass being kept open in perfect security to life for man and beast *by day*, does the British Government pay the very liberal black mail of nearly Rs. 14,000 a year. The Adam Kheyls being more addicted to agricultural pursuits than their other brethren who have not the same advantages, do not enlist nearly so freely as the two clans already mentioned, but on the other hand, those of them that *do* enlist make good soldiers as a rule.

Next come the Kooki Kheyls, who with the Zakkha Kheyls may be mentioned together. These two clans are the most lawless of all, and, holding as they do the country on both sides of the Khyber Pass, are a perfect scourge to passing travellers. The neighbouring cantonment of Peshawur, too, is haunted nightly by men of these two tribes who come there to steal whatever they can get hold of, giving a preference, however, to horses and rifles, in the stealing of which they are most daring. As an instance of this, it may be mentioned that in 1870, as the chargers of a cavalry officer were being led round the circular road round the Peshawur cantonments for walking exercise at 8 A. M., in the morning, a Kooki Kheyl Afreedee came up to the leading horse (a valuable Arab), knocked down the syce with a blow of his fist, jumped on the horse and galloped straight off to the Khyber, and though within a very short time he had a dozen or so of mounted sowars after him, he got safely off with his prize. The result of this was that the disconsolate owner had to negotiate through the authorities for the recovery of the horse, which was graciously acceded to by the captor on Rs. 300 being paid down to him as a reward *for his trouble.* When the horses returned, his owner could hardly recognize him. He was a perfect bag of bones and had been *used to carry grass.* As another proof of the terror in which these thieves are held, it may be mentioned that the rifles of the regiments stationed at Peshawur are all secured in their racks, by having an iron bar passed through the trigger guards, which bar is fastened with a strong bolt. Jack Afreedee, before this precaution was taken, thought nothing, in spite of loaded sentries right round the cantonments, of walking straight into the European barrack rooms and getting away with from 5 to 10 rifles at a time. In connection with the undoubted talent for robbery that these two tribes possess, may be mentioned a peculiar ceremony which all newborn infants of the Zakkha Kheyl clan are made to go through. A few days after the birth of the child, a hole big enough to allow the child to be passed through is made in the wall of the house of its parents, who taking up their positions, one inside the house and one outside, pass the child to and fro through this opening, repeating at the same time the words, "ghal shah, ghal shah, Khuda de mal shah," the free translation of which is "may you be a lucky thief, and may God be your companion." It should be mentioned that the hole in the wall is symbolical of the way in which Zakkha Kheyls rob houses. All the houses being made of mud, they first make a hole in the wall big enough to admit the body of a small boy, who getting inside lays hold of a wet piece of rope which is handed to him, and then the rope being kept wet is used as a *saw* and pulled to and fro, and as it works silently and very quickly, it is not long before the opening is sufficiently enlarged to admit of the house being robbed of all it holds. These two clans are jokers in their way, too, for when they have robbed an unfortunate traveller in the Khyber of his clothes and everything, they put on the stolen clothes and compel the former owner under pain of a cut throat to wish them joy of *their new clothes*, by saying "Mubarik shah sta pa jamo bandé", which means "may a blessing attend the wearing of these new clothes of yours" ! The Kooki Kheyls used to enlist very rarely, but now more so than before, and the Afreedee sepoys of the 20th N. I. (a crack corps of the Bengal Army) are nearly all Kooki Kheyls, their reason for seeking this particular corps being the presence of one of their leading men in the regiment as a Subadar. Zakkha Kheyls very rarely enlist, and it is very doubtful if there are even fifty of them serving as sepoys, whereas it is estimated that from the other Afreedee clans, nearly 2,500 must be serving the British Government. Some mention may now be made about the personal characteristics, appearances, manners, morals, qualities, traits, &c. &c. of the Afreedees in general.

The Afreedee, like most Pathans, is a queer mixture of good and bad qualities. Of the former he has bravery, hospitality, hardiwood, frankness, manliness, and fidelity to his salt as a soldier to his credit, and of the latter, cruelty, treachery, revenge, meanness, and falsity may be charged to his discredit. In fact, most Europeans on first making acquaintance with Afreedees as well as other Pathans go through a succession of stages of admiration of their taking outward qualities, doubt as to whether they are quite such fine fellows as they appear to be, and then disgust tempered by regret for their irredeemable treachery, faithlessness and other innumerable vices. But notwithstanding this most Europeans retain a sneaking kindness for them, blackguards though they be, for after all pluck and hospitality cover a multitude of sins. It may be mentioned in proof of their having a certain amount of chivalry in them, that at the beginning of the Mutiny, when things were looking very black for us indeed in the Peshawur Valley, the Kooki Kheyl clan, who were then blockaded for certain outrages committed by them, notwithstanding marched into Peshawur some 400 strong and armed to the teeth, and placed themselves at the disposal of the British authorities, saying they were come to fight for the Angrez Sircar. Their offer was gladly accepted, and they formed the nucleus of what is to this day one of the most gallant regiments (the 20th N. I.,) of the Bengal Army. Again, the Bayoties, who though not as has been said before actually Afreedees, yet may be regarded as akin to them, in 1868 after 40 of them in an inaccessible struggle, had beaten back with severe loss the British force numbering nearly 700 men (viz.:—portions of the 3rd P. I., 6th P. I., and 2nd P. I., and 3rd P. Cavalry, besides artillery), who repented leaving their dead and wounded behind them (a disgraceful affair which was hushed up), sent in word to Kohat that unless the British authorities gave them Rs. 2,000, they would not restore the body of Captain Ruxton, Commandant of the 3rd P. I., (who was basely deserted by his men and left on the field of action) but would keep it. The Commissioner of Peshawur, Sir F. Pollock, on hearing this issued a proclamation to them, saying that hitherto the British Government had considered them as brave men worthy of being met on the field of battle, but now it appearing that they wished to traffic in the sale of dead bodies, the British Government feared that its estimation of them had been too high. This touched their pride, of which these borderers have a great deal, and they sent in the body next day, without any conditions and of their own accord. In religion the Afreedees are all Mahomedans of the Sooni sect. They are, as compared with other Pathans, much less bigoted and are very lax in the outward observances of their religion; in fact, what Khooshal Khan, the Afghan poet said of them a century ago in the following verses, stands good to this day:—

Nishta bang da Muazin pa drust Teera
The cry of the summoner to prayer is not heard in all Teera
Magar wauri bang da chirg pa sahr gah.
Though the crow of the cock be heard in the early morn
Ka Orukze de sarasar wara gumrah de.
If they are Orukzais, then they are altogether astray from the faith
Afrédé de tar gumrao la gumrah
If Afreedees then they are still more astray than their astray neighbours.

This quotation is sufficient to show that the Afreedees can hardly be called very strictly Mahomedans, and an amusing though true story may be told here of an event that occurred amongst the Lakkha Kheyls, a clan more neglectful than all in the observances of their faith. There is a famous ziarut or shrine situated in the lands held by the Kooki Kheyls, which owing to its sanctity is very largely frequented by pilgrims, who bring much grist to the mill by their offerings, and who, moreover, benefit the people of the country by getting their food supplies from them during their stay. This annoyed the Zakkha Kheyls very much, and they tried every means of annoying the pilgrims on their route, in order if possible to lessen their number and damage the reputation of the shrine. But it was no good and the pilgrims kept coming in still larger numbers. The Zakkha Kheyls were in despair as to their future proceedings, but at last hit upon a plan which was successful. Hearing that there was a very holy man renowned for his piety and other virtues living in the Kooki Kheyl territory, they made a midnight foray upon the hamlet where this saint lived, and having brought him into their own lands tied hand and foot, they quietly *cut his throat* and buried him! Having done this they raised a magnificent shrine over his remains and sent word to the surrounding tribes that they hoped that, as they had been put to so much *trouble and expense* in making a ziarut, the pilgrims would not all flock to the Kooki Kheyl shrine, but would also give them (the Zakkha Kheyls) a call occasionally, because the holy man contained in their shrine had been a *martyr* for his faith and therefore merited that prayers and supplications should be made at his shrine as well as the Kooki Kheyls one!! The Afreedee himself is a man standing, as a rule, about 5 feet 8½ inches, strongly built, fair complexion (but which rapidly browns after a year or so in the plains), and grey eyes, though blue eyes are by no means uncommon amongst them. They wear no hair on their heads which they keep completely shaved, and which makes them present rather a startling appearance to a European who sees them for the first time. They have a peculiar sauntering gait, which seems to be peculiar to Afreedees, and which is not at all inelegant. The Afreedee, however, is seen to best advantage on the hill side, and to see an Afreedee company going up a hill in skirmishing order is as fine a sight to a soldier's eye as can well be conceived. He makes a first rate soldier, though the great difficulty is to keep Afreedees after the first term of three years is over. For Afreedees are great lovers of changes, and as unlike Sikhs and other classes, they serve merely for the fun of the thing and not for filthy lucre's sake; they will not, as a rule, serve on, unless they have almost a certain hope of early promotion. They have, too, more than any other Pathan tribe love of their native country and suffer from home sickness to an almost ridiculous extent. In fact, one can well understand that Shere Ali, the Kooki Kheyl Afreedee who murdered Lord Mayo, should have prayed, as there is no doubt he did, that his sentence of transportation might be altered to one of death, for on that prospect he could look with calmness, but to an eternal separation from the blue hills of his country, he could not submit himself with fortitude, and from the sullen mood into which brooding over his unjust fate, (for there is no doubt in the mind of any unprejudiced man that he was very hardly treated in being convicted on mere village gossip and the sole evidence of one man known to be his personal enemy) through him resulted the great crime which threw India into mourning, but which crime so far as Shere Ali was concerned was merely to him the fulfilment of the savage law which had been instilled into him with his mother's milk, viz.:—the *lex talionis*, the only law an Afreedee obeys to the uttermost.

The Afreedees are entirely independent and their government, as far as they can be said to have one, is republican; but every man according to his degree of power does exactly what he likes, and there is no particular reverence for any one chief, which circumstance hitherto in our expeditions against sections of them has been of great use, for where one clan has been hostile, we have been able owing to some feud, to obtain the assistance of another clan against them, and unless their independence was threatened, it is not likely that the whole tribe would ever combine against us, though were they to do so, it would require an army of at least 12,000 men to meet them with any prospect of success on their own hill sides, and even then it would be stiff work. Hospitality is one of their great virtue and is carried to such an extent that as an Englishman's house is said to be his castle, so is an Afreedee's house the property of his guest as long as he remains *in it*, though it is to be feared that after leaving it, and passing into the hands of the next neighbour, possibly an enemy of the host, that the itching fingers of this gentleman's do not always respect his late guest's property. All Afreedees are bound to receive fugitives flying from the avengers of blood, whatever the deed may have been, and to protect them at the risk of their own lives and property as long as the fugitive is in danger. In proof of this it may be mentioned that Pyab Khan, the Subadar Major of the 1st Punjab Infantry (Coke's Rifles), a Mulluckdeen Kheyl Afreedee, otherwise a very gallant soldier, incurred great and deserved obliquy amongst all the Afreedees for having when at his home on leave, given up to the avengers of blood an unfortunate fugitive who had sought refuge at his (Pyab Khan's) house on the plea that he was too weak to hold out against the pursuers, for according to Afreedee custom he ought, had it come to the worst, to have sacrificed his own life rather than have allowed the fugitive to be cut to pieces (as he was) outside the threshold of his door. Afreedees are very fond of their women kind, which latter ought to be very good looking if the following description of them by the great Afghan poet Khooshal Khan is correct, for they are said by him to have,

Ghaté stirgé, loé barra, farakhe wrudzi
Large eyes, long eyelashes, broad eyebrows
Shakrlabi, gul cukhsare, mah-jabeeni
Sugar lips, rosy cheeks, moon-faces
Tanga khula laka ghuncha, numwar gakhuna
Small mouth like a rosebud, even teeth
Sare gud pa toro zulfo amburini
The heads round with amber scent on black hair
Pa wujud ke laka ha, la wekhlo khulasi
The body like an egg, is free from hair
Khpe kamki, ghunde punde, pahan sureeni
Little feet, round heels, broad hips
Taranze gede, sina ware, mlz barooki
Spare stomach, broad chested, narrow waist
Kade sam laka alif pa tan asemeena
Her stature erect like tulip, fair coloured in body.

If the half only of the above attributes be possessed by the Afreedee women, all must allow that they can lay claim to considerable personal attractions. In 1866, an Afreedee of the Jewaki section of the Adam Kheyl clan, came on the mall at Kohat and shot and wounded in the neck, Mrs. Brandreth, wife of the Executive Engineer. He fired a second time but missed. He was seized, though armed to the teeth, in the most plucky manner by the unarmed Poorbeahkaas who were carrying Mrs. Brandreth's jampan (these 4 men got a 100 rupees a piece for their gallantry), and was made over to the military authorities. On being asked as to why he fired at a woman, he was quite dumb foundered and declared that (as is believed to be true) had he known that it was a woman he would never have fired, and expressed the greatest regret. According to his own story it appears, that having in company with other men been firing at a mark set up on the village green at his home and on missing repeatedly, having been chaffed for his bad shooting, he turned round to his companions and declared his intention of yet doing something that would make them respect him. He then went off as was afterwards discovered with the intention of polishing off a Feringhi. It so happened that Mr. Young, of the Civil Service, then Officiating Deputy Commissioner, had been ill and had been in the habit of taking an airing every day on the mall in a jampan, and it is conjectured that having been told this by some one, he without looking fired at the jampan containing Mrs. Brandreth, thinking it was the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Young, which it was not, however, much to the Afreedee's disgust. This story is probably true, for a wild Afreedee, who had never left his native hills, could not well be expected to tell male and female by any difference of dress. He was hung, *pour encourager les autres*, and bore his fate with great firmness, but to this day the Jewakis are chafed by the other Afreedees on the subject, something in the same spirit as Englishmen laugh at a man who aims at a pigeon but hits a crow!

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The practice and procedure in appeals from "India to the Privy Council," by MICHELL.

THIS is a well-timed and useful book. Both in design and in execution it does the authors of it considerable credit. We have now in one small compact form *The Privy Council Appeals Act*, 1874, (a consolidation Act): the rules of the respective dents of procedure, table of costs, &c. In few words, with this book in hand, the legal practitioner need be seldom or ever at a loss. In a short sensible preface we are informed of its general design. In it, also, we are reminded of the rumoured changes in the forthcoming edition of the Civil Procedure Code (whenever that long talked of event may be!), as well as of the proposed new Court of Appeal in London. We think the authors acted wisely in thus anticipating public opinion in this respect, and we quite agree with them in saying that it will be wholly immaterial to this work, whether Act VI. of 1874 be incorporated or not in the New Civil Procedure Code or whether the Ultimate Appeal Courts be a new court carried out of the House of Lords, or it remain in *status quo*—that is to say, the Judicial Privy Council. In either event the law and procedure would be the same as it is now.

The book consists of two parts. The first part consists of the text of the act with a commentary subjoined, and the second part is in the nature of a text book. There is one index of cases and another of matter. The commentary that follows each material section of the act in the first part is judicious, and the authorities cited in support of it are, upon the whole, well chosen. The text in the second part is, upon the whole, *par negotiis*. By that we mean that, though not of a very high order in sentiment or style, it is not to be found fault with as some of the finest production in art have been the *joint* production of two master minds—as, for instance, the paintings by Rubens and Schnyders, by Landseer and Turner. So we rejoice to see these two men (the one a barrister in *London*, the other a barrister in *Madras*) putting their heads together in the harmonious way they have done. Such a book as this could not have been written, at least so well written, without such a happy *combination* of practical knowledge. The legal practitioner may now feel sure, with this book in hand, that he knows not a part but the *whole procedure*—*ab uvo usque, ad mala*—that is to say, from the filing of the plaint, in the High Court of Bombay, to the final decree in the Cockpits of Whitehall in London. In conclusion we need hardly repeat that it is, in our opinion, a good book.

The practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes; by BURJORJI RUTTONJI KOTEWAL.

WE cannot speak too highly of this book. Both in design and execution it is just what we could wish to see. Such a book has, indeed, been long wanted, and it has at last come forth from an interpreter in the Court itself, and in a form that is in pleasing contrast with the trash—but too often published in India—published more as an advertisement or as a bid for promotion than with a view to the public good. The author generously acknowledges in the preface his obligation to a gentleman of well trained legal mind; and this manly sentiment, so manfully expressed, considerably enhances his own merits as an author, while it guarantees, in some degree, the soundness of the commentaries and the correctness of the references. It is only the minor genius that cannot afford to acknowledge the aid of others.

The circumstances that have given rise to this work must be self-evident to any one who knows anything of the social condition of Bombay; and the importance of the Small Cause Court to the teeming population of this great city. How many cases, in the course of the year, came before this Court we are unable to say. To all appearance many—many thousands; and yet the practitioner had, up to the appearance of this publication, to grope his way through a labyrinth of legislative enactments; and as to the rules of the Court it was with the utmost difficulty, as they have been kept out of print, that a glimpse of a copy of them could be had. All this is now Acts, Rules, and all, thanks be to the author, under one small cover. After each material clause of the two Acts (Act IX. of 1850 and Act XXVI. of 1864) is a commentary at once full and satisfactory; and the judicial authorities are at once numerous and select. There is a very elaborate index of matter, and another of the reported cases. We would particularly call attention to the way in which the following subjects are dealt with—that is to say, splitting of the cause of action; cause of action and jurisdiction; Set off; assistance Act 1875.

If it were not for the Small Cause Court we do not really know what would become of the bulk of the humbler classes in and about Bombay. There is no pawnbroker's act, and so very lax to protect them from the fangs of that all-devouring cobra—the Marwaree. However, this Court does, as far as it lies in its power to throw its adamantine shield of protection over them. By the publication of the Court's procedure, &c., in this excellent book, the public will only have themselves to blame, if they do not get to know how and where and when they may find a *true and fast friend* in the hour of need. Be it known, to all, to rich and poor, that knowledge is power. As good wine needs no bush, this book needs no praise from us; but we cannot, in justice to its author, withhold our meed of praise.

An Annual Digest of all the Indian Cases reported during the year; by LYON.

Mr. Lyon is, unquestionably, the hardest working man in the Bombay Presidency, if not, indeed, throughout the Empire of India from Peshawur to Pegu, and if his genius (for according to *Buffon* "genius is patient labour") were only a wee bit better directed he would, no doubt, be one of the greatest men in India.

Whether an *Annual Digest*, seeing the recently reformed system of reporting the decisions of the High Courts, be called for or not, we stop not to consider. We would only observe, that if it be so, the new system of reporting is a mistake! The main object in view in making this well considered change, in the system of law reporting, was that there might be, in a consolidated and cheap form, a speedy report of cases made by fit and well paid reporters, and superintended by a responsible chief of their staff, residing in Calcutta, the seat of the Indian Empire. The system has been now in vogue some time—the reports have been published *monthly*; and we have the cases reported as near to the present time as can well be. *The Indian Law Reports* contain the cases before The Privy Council, the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and of none others. The object being to have well defined sources of legal information, and, so far as we are able to judge, a complete success. Now, if we have reports issued every month, containing the *response prudentum*, of these specified High Courts, up to the present time, we are at a loss to see the necessity for an *Annual Digest*. The authorized reports, when bound up at the end of each year constitute *per se* an annual digest; and this additional advantage over an annual digest, that we have it once a month, instead of once a year. A digest, like that of *Harrison* or even of that of *Cowell*, comprising in a digested form matters of a number of years, one can understand and appreciate; but an *Annual Digest*, on the plan of this books is beyond our comprehension—so far as regard, the main design of the book.

As regards its executive we can say very little in its praise. If it be a digest, why scores of the decisions should not have been *digested*, instead of being given *in extenso* we do not understand. In a digest the practitioner has a right to expect *digested* matter, not the report of a case. Again, according to the reformed system of reporting certain recognized Courts of Justice are laid down for our guidance; and it was clearly intended that they and they alone should be referred to. And it stands to reason that it should be so; for if specific reports of specific courts are not authorized, where are we to stop? A newspaper report of a case, which may be as correct as the authorized report, would be admissible. In Westminster Hall, no barrister is allowed to quote, and no barrister would, for his own sake, quote any but an authorized report. He would be rebuked, if he produced the *Times* or any toher paper for such a purpose. So here no one would venture to quote in one of the High Courts any report of a modern case, but what is found in *The Indian Law Reports* or the authorized reports of the Empire; and yet Mr. Lyon, who ought to know better, quotes in innumerable instances being actively engaged in the administration of justice, the *Punjab Record*, and the sayings and doings of the Chief Court at Lahore, that Court not being one of the Courts where proceedings were to be reported. We all know the ability and learning of *Boulnois*, the Chief Justice of that Court, but it is enough to say the Court, over which he presides with so much ability, is not yet recognized by the system of reporting. And *The Punjab Record*, whatever its intrinsic merits may be, is not a recognized record. When it is brought, by the constituted authorities, within the magic circle, we shall adopt it with delight, until then we must ignore its existence.

Almost up to this day *Arebald* has held his own as the most illustrious of the *Order of Scissors and Paste*, but knowing that two suns cannot exist in the same hemisphere, we must expect to see, as the star of the East ascends, the lesser orb of the Western world set in solitude and peace.—*Requiescat in pace!*

In conclusion, we should like to see Mr. Lyon set to work to make an *Indian Digest*; for *Cowell's* is not what we could wish; and Mr. Lyon is the very man for the work.

THE COTTON MERCHANTS AND THE STORING RATES AT COLABA.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 7th Oct., 1876.

To F. W. STEVENS, Esq., C. E., Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency, Secretary to the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to address you on the following subject.

The Esplanade Fee Fund Committee have, they understand, in concert with the Port Trustees and the Colaba Company, resolved to raise the rent of ground for storing cotton at Colaba from 12 annas to 1 rupee per square yard, and this proposed increase of rent is objected to by the native cotton dealers. Several meetings of these dealers have been held, and an agreement is in course of signature to the effect that, if the increased rent is insisted on, they will store their cotton on the Frere Land Company's property, where they have already been offered great facilities for storing their cotton and shipping it at considerably reduced wharfage fees. The removal of the cotton trade from Colaba would, in the opinion of the Association, cause great confusion, loss, and inconvenience to all who are now interested in it.

The Committee consider that 12 annas per square yard is an amply remunerative rent for the use, for 7 or 8 months, of the vacant ground at Colaba, which, moreover, requires no outlay for maintenance.

But it is more particularly on the ground that cotton is already heavily burdened that the Committee would urge the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee to reconsider their decision. What with railway charges so high that large quantities of cotton are still brought from the districts to Bombay by pack bullocks and bullock carts, godown rent, cart hire in Bombay enhanced by the heavy cart tax, bunder fees, shipping charges, and export fees, it is doubtful if there is any article of commerce so heavily taxed in any port in the world as cotton is in Bombay. And it should be remembered that while the high rent of 12 annas per square yard for storing cotton on the Green has been charged by the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, and laid out by them in improvements, there has been little or no service rendered by Government to the cotton trade.

When the price of cotton ruled high, the proposed increase of rent would not have been felt, but with the present low prices, an increased tax of this description becomes important to the trade, and the Association therefore desires me to express their hope that the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee will abandon their present intention to unite with the Port Trustees and the Colaba Company in increasing the rent from 12 annas to 1 rupee per square yard.

A similar communication has been addressed to the Port Trustees.—I have, &c.

No. 4006 of 1876.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
From the Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency to the Secretary Bombay Cotton Trade Association.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated the 7th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee have reduced the rent of ground on the Cotton Green at Colaba from rupee 1 to annas 12 per square yard for the next season, and to be, &c.

FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

THE HAJEE SEASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hajee season has now commenced, the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Columbian having left last Friday with the first batch. Attention was drawn, as will doubtless be remembered by many, to this subject in a series of very interesting letters in the columns of the *Gazette* some time ago, and it was generally supposed that the "powers that be" would have taken measures to adopt some of the suggestions made by the writer for the benefit of pilgrims, especially as they were known to have emanated from one who had himself performed the journey to Mecca, and was thus in a position to speak with some authority of the needs and requirements of Hajees. But on reflection those who anticipated this (myself among the number) must come to the conclusion that knowing the difficulty in getting the local Government to act with decision in most matters, we were oversanguine in expecting any such display of energetic action or interference with existing arrangements on their part, though the object aimed at be for the advantage of the thousands of Hajees who embark at this port and thus indirectly benefit our trade.

As it may not yet be too late (the season having but just commenced), to act on the suggestions I am about to offer, which though not put forward as original, are still, I believe, not unworthy of repetition, and with a view to the *possibility* of their adoption, I would beg to point out the necessity of compelling ships conveying Hajees to be provided with the following:—

1st.—A duly qualified medical man, and those who have seen the numbers of emaciated wretches who embark on board of, or land from, a pilgrim ship, will concur with me in the absolute necessity for the services of a doctor.

2ndly.—A sufficient store of rice or other substitute, to be served out to such pilgrims (and, as a rule, there are many) who have not come duly provided, and barely manage to eke out an existence by begging from the rest, resulting in their utter prostration, and in many cases death; and—

3rdly.—What affects us more immediately, the segregation for a time on some isolated spot, say Butcher's Island, of all sickly pilgrims on their return to this port, who, though not manifesting any outward signs of disease, may through their general appearance be supposed to have it latent in them in some such form as typhod, &c.

It is the general opinion that the small-pox was lately introduced into Bombay by Hajees, and the epidemic form it eventually assumed is equally attributable to those who brought the germs of it having been allowed to distribute themselves over the island, and thus facilitated as it were the wholesale introduction of this loathsome disease, which could with ordinary foresight and care have been if not suppressed, at all events localized, by the adoption of means similar to those above suggested.

As it is but fair to give credit, and be thankful "for the smallest of mercies vouchsafed by those in authority over us," it is but right to acknowledge *though it be only on hearsay* that special arrangements are being made this season for the examination of country craft arriving here from ports in the Red Sea, with a view to ascertaining if any sickness of an infectious nature exist on board, and that the vessels are not over-crowded.

Thus it may be said that the thin end of the wedge has been introduced into the Hajee carrying trade, and with a little more perseverance, it may be possible to secure the Hajee (through Government) some advantages, and ourselves comparative immunity from contagious disease.—Yours, &c.

October DAN.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AT CABUL.

LAHORE, 10th Oct.

Atta Mahomed Khan, late Cabul Agent of the Government of India, is *en route* to Simla to pay his respects to the Viceroy and to communicate the state of political affairs, particularly with reference to Russian influence at Cabul.

Cholera is decreasing at Peshawur.

MADRAS NEWS.

MADRAS, 10th Oct.

The Viceroy has invited detachments of the Madras and Bangalore Volunteers to the Delhi Assemblage.

Bad weather prevails along the coast. Vizagapatam is inundated. The Sepoy lines and a considerable amount of property have been destroyed and a number of lives lost.

It is rumoured that the Accountant General has retrenched the Governor's last pay bill, because recently while touring the Duke, being not on actual duty, proceeded beyond the limits of the Presidency, thus breaking the statutes.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE EX-GUICOWAR.

LONDON, 9th Oct.

The ex-Guicowar of Baroda has written a letter to the *Times* complaining that Government has reduced his annual income to Rs. 3,600 for appealing to the English papers.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

The Indian Troopship Crocodile has passed through the Suez Canal bound to Bombay.

The British India Steamer Agra arrived at Lisbon yesterday.

PARLIAMENT OUT OF SESSION.
SPEECH OF MR. FORSTER.

Mr. Forster, in addressing his constituents at Bradford yesterday, recommended that Turkey should not be asked to do more than was absolutely necessary to prevent a recurrence of misrule. He supported Lord Derby's general policy. The political situation at present, he said, was uncertain; the only certain fact known was that the Great Powers were striving to obtain an armistice.

MR. GOSCHEN.

Mr. Goschen has left for Egypt.

Obituary.—General Sir Percy E. Herbert, K.C.B.

EGYPTIAN FINANCIAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, 10th Oct.

M. Romaine has accepted an appointment in the Egyptian Financial Council together with membership thereof.

AFFAIRS AT SALONICA.

A German ironclad has returned to Salonica, fearing a fresh Moslem Outbreak there.

OUR EASTERN POLICY.

At a meeting held yesterday at St. James's Hall for discussion of our Eastern policy, Mr. Stansfield being President, a letter of Mr. Gladstone was read, reiterating distrust in the policy of the present Cabinet.

The *Times* of this morning denounces Mr. Gladstone's letter and deprecates weakening the hands of Government at a critical moment, adding that a feeling of reaction has commenced in favour of Government.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, 9th Oct.

The British India S. N. Co.'s s.s. Almora, outward bound to Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 9th Oct. Aft.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 8th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 7th Oct., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats, steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers .... 4⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 96⅛.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 106½.

Bar Silver .... 52.

Arrivals.—Hospodar, Cathay and Maitland.

Departure.—Penguin.

LINE REPORTS.—10th October.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 10th Oct., 7-25 A.M.

Mail steamer Kashgar, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—10th October.

(Madras Time.)

Cananore, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., thermometer 85, barometer 29·81.

Carwar, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 4., thermometer 82, barometer 29·91.

Mangalore, 7-45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E. N. N. W.

Tuticorin, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 86, barometer 29·81.

Vingorla, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. N. W. strong, thermometer 86.

The Report of the Cotton Department for the year 1875-76 was issued yesterday. It contains a number of useful statistics of the cotton trade, from which we may for the present select the following. The number of acres under cultivation in 1874-75 was 4,229,596; for 1875-76 it was 4,408,235, giving a yield for 1875-76 of 536,485 bales as against 524,710 in the preceding year. The total number of bales exported last season was 1,010,284 of the value of Rs. 9,10,11,308, compared with 1,328,869 in 1874-75 of the value of Rs. 13,15,18,294. The Bombay Presidency contributed 738,105 bales, and 393,920 bales were imported from the Persian Gulf, the Berars and Central Provinces, the Nizam's and Holkar's territories. The total number of spindles and looms actually at work on 30th June last in the Presidency was 815,103 of the former and 7,679 of the latter. Since that date there has been an increase which raises the total of spindles to 963,983 and of looms to 8,681 compared with last year—689,950 spindles and 7,039 looms—to which must be added in upcountry districts 125,153 spindles and 640 looms. The average yield per acre of cleaned cotton in the Presidency amounted to 47¾ lbs., or ¾lbs. of a pound less than the previous year. In Hyderabad (Sind) the yield per acre was in 1874-75 as high as 319 27 lbs. and in 1875 76 this total rose to 346·94 lbs. per acre. A plentiful supply of water has brought about this favourable result. Kurrachee produced cotton at 84·06 lbs. to the acre, and Thar and Parkar districts, adjoining Hyderadad, yielded 200 lbs. per acre. Upper Sind yielded 117·14 lbs., Khandesh 34·29 lbs., Poona 104·30 lbs., Dharwar 46·24 lbs., whilst Kaladgi produced only 10·22 lbs. and Akalkot only 7·22 lbs. per acre. The large quantity of American cotton in the Dharwar and Carwar districts seems to require a fresh supply of seed from America,

The Town Council at their meeting yesterday afternoon resolved on an appropriate and well-merited recognition of the services of the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, whose popularity, both with those under whom he works and among all persons with whom his onerous and arduous duties bring him in contact, is well known. Dr. Weir was appointed to his present office three years ago, and his term having expired, he was re appointed at the last meeting of the Corporation for three more years. On that occasion, very flattering testimony was borne to the esteem in which Dr. Weir is held, by several members of the Corporation, and especially by two well-known medical gentlemen than whom better judges of the Health Officer's qualifications and the way in which he exercises them could not be found. The Municipal Act provides that the minimum salary of the Health Officer of Bombay shall be Rs. 1,200 a month, and gives power to the Town Council and Corporation to increase it to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. During the three years Dr. Weir has filled the office, he has worked for the minimum remuneration. Yesterday, the Municipal Commissioner suggested that his salary should be increased to Rs. 1,350 a month, it being understood that if the Municipality was fortunate enough to secure Dr. Weir's services after his second term of three years the sum should be raised to the maximum. The proposal at once met with hearty support, and was even improved upon, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote moving, with Sir Frank Souter for a seconder, that Dr. Weir's salary should be increased to the maximum of Rs. 1,500 per month at once. This resolution was put to the meeting, and was carried, if not unanimously, at any rate with only one dissentient, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who, though recognising the value of Dr. Weir's services, being of opinion that no salaries ought to be increased in a year of financial difficulties. In spite of the deficit, we fancy there will be few among the general public who will not agree with the opinion of the majority. There is nothing lost in treating a good man well, and Dr. Weir's services are not dearly purchased at Rs. 1,500 a month, whatever may be said of any other officer of the Municipality.

We hear that Lady Haines, who has not enjoyed good health at Simla, will arrive at Bombay about the 15th instant on her way to England.

The Lahore paper hears that as many as ten deaths have already taken place in the Royal artillery division at Peshawur. The 14th Sikhs have been ordered out into camp, so also has a portion of the 51st, and there have been two fatal cases in the 8th Regiment. The same paper says that for three days of last month there was a most violent outbreak of virulent cholera in the city of Cabul, in which it is asserted that 500 persons were carried off. Since then the sickness and mortality has been much less—but cholera is still prevalent in Cabul itself, and is now very bad at Ghuznee and in the Huzara country.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Pachumba, bound to Bombay from Persian Gulf Ports, left Kurrachee on Friday evening, and about 9 o'clock on the following morning while crossing the Gulf of Cutch some object floating on the water was observed on the starboard bow. It was at first supposed to be a bugla, bottom upwards, or part of some wreck, but on the steamer coming up to it, it was found to be an enormous dead whale very much decomposed. Large flocks of sea fowl were following it, and a live whale was observed spouting close alongside it. Its length must have been fully 90 feet and from its appearance it must have been a considerable time in the water.

The *Pioneer*, which publishes the following, requires some elementary knowledge about Indian, especially Mahomedan, affairs:—"A contemporary fails to understand our remark that the Bombay Mussulmans 'living on the sea-board are constantly hearing news from Haj.' He asks us 'to enlighten the ignorant upon the whereabouts of Haj.' This may be a joke, though the element of merriment seems somewhat wanting. But if the question is serious, we would refer our querist to his dictionary, which will tell him that the Haj are the Mahomedan pilgrims on their way to the sacred Mecca and Medina of their faith." The Haj is the pilgrimage, the pilgrims are Hajees, and our contemporary shows ignorance in talking of people hearing news from Haj, and if Haj were a place, what dictionary does the *Pioneer* use?

The *Civil and Military Gazette* asks:—"Can there be a doubt that Hindoos and Mahomedans are drawing together more amicably than they have ever hitherto done? Does not the very education we are striving to impart, hollow and factitious though it be, tend to inspire the educated classes with the idea of partriotism? Hindoos and Mahomedans have there a common standing-ground. *C'est la cendre des morts qui crea la patrie.* And the British Government is good naturedly doing its best to smooth away all differences between the worshippers of Brama and the followers of the Prophet. Princes and Chiefs, hitherto jealous of one another, and averse from holding mutual intercourse, are now sedulously brought together and reconciled and afforded every opportunity of comparing their griefs against the Paramount Power, and of making common cause against their common oppressor? A Fool's Paradise may be as pleasant for a while as the land of the lotu-eaters, but some day comes a rude awakening from dreams with all the blundering and confusion that are the province of those who are unprepared."

The cost of the Royal visit last year is said to be an unknown quantity, the expenses connected with the trip are believed by the *Englishman's Weekly Journal* to be traceable in a number of after splendours, such, for instance, as the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. The same paper adds:—"Among the minor items debitable to the same event must, probably, be reckoned what a facetious, but uncharitable correspondent is sacrilegious enough to call the 'Royal Doo.' A home of cholera and small-pox, in dangerous proximity to a certain well-known gubernatorial residence, had to be disestablished; but that meant much money, where none to speak of was at command. H. R. H., however, was coming and 'My dear friends' were invited to assist in establishing a 'Royal Doo.' The money came and has been spent: but the 'Doo' is said to be in a bad way, with very little hope of ever reaching that stage of development which would entitle it to a change of title, by the substitution of the last letter of the alphabet for the fourth. A large collection of animals, the gift of the Viceroy of Egypt, are said to be somewhere in Africa, waiting for their passage to be paid, and, if report speaks truly, they are likely to have to wait a long time.'"

The *Statesman* of Sunday last publishes some curious gossip about Lord Lytton, which has been conveyed to that paper by some person who calls himself "Q," which may mean queer. The statements are almost too foolish to be repeated, but some of our readers will be amused to learn that ladies smoke in the drawing-room at the Viceregal residence at Simla; "Q" says, "the introduction of after-dinner smoking in the drawing-room, which when indulged in by ladies, becomes very odious to English tastes." Then we are told that the hesitation about going to Simla another year arises from the sickness of the governess and lady's maid, whom "Q" calls "domestics"; and from no other cause. The object of this article on Lord Lytton is to show that his Lordship is an "oddity," in proof of which the gift of a rupee to some poor person in Bombay market by Lord Lytton is alluded to. Really "Q" must be a discharged "plush" we might suppose. The *Statesman* is very hard on the members of Government, but our contemporary must be terribly pushed to find subjects for censure in the Viceroy when he condescends to employ the pen of such a writer as "Q" to retail the gossip of the back stairs of Government House at Simla.

The following is the paragraph from the *Pioneer* announcing in a semi-official way some contemplated movements toward Khelat:—"The Government has decided to take a first step, at all events, towards asserting an interest in the politics of Central Asia by holding Khelat permanently and in considerable force. As a general rule, we are little inclined to accept rumours of this sort. In the present case, we may say at once that we regard the policy thus defined as very likely to have been resolved on. Diplomatic arrangements which already exist enable us to occupy Quettah as a matter of established right, and although the disturbances in the Bolan Pass, which gave rise to Major Sandeman's mission, have now been allayed,—so that the native traffic even is safely re-established,—the occupation of Quettah will no doubt lead to arrangements for putting the tranquillity of that Pass under still more satisfactory guarantees. We regard it as highly probable that a regular survey of the Pass will be undertaken. A railway extension through it from Jacobabad might seem rather a wild dream, but survey for a railway might at least be pushed forward, and at any rate a telegraph line would become a matter of course. And then surveyors are a very enterprising class. Once through the Bolan, there is no knowing they might not go."

The *Friend of India* thinks that the Bishop of Bombay has done wisely in leaving beaten tracks and discussing worldly matters in the pulpit. Our contemporary contemplates with satisfaction this attempt to regain the lost influence of the pulpit. The *Friend* says:—"The Bishop of Bombay is perhaps an extreme man, who has already provoked, and is likely often to provoke criticism and contradiction. But he commands our admiration for his noble devotion to duty, and courage to defy conventionalism. He is of opinion that it is the duty of the pulpit to preach righteousness in the political world as well as in the moral and spiritual. We welcome the declaration. Every earnest man feels that it is true, but by general consent the pulpit has abnegated this part of its functions, and people think, without knowing why, that it would be inexpedient to resume it. But how can we wonder that the pulpit has lost power among men, when it cannot venture to lift up its voice on any of the great questions that agitate the public mind? It is only allowed to speak at all upon condition that it will let our everyday life alone. It may expound general maxims of virtue, explain religious doctrines which itself but dimly understands, and it may call upon us to come out from the world and be separate, and do diligence to prepare for another life when this is over. But it must not presume to reprove or instruct us with regard to our general conduct in the things of this world and as we *don't* come out and become separate, our everyday life, with our public social and political duties, goes on very much as it would probably do though all pulpits and preaching were abolished. . . . If the pulpit is to recover its lost power over men in these days, it must stride over some of the barriers which a mischievous conventionalism has raised, and *risk its popularity* (some would say the risk is in general small,) by *interfering* a little with our social habits, our business principles, and our national policy. We want a little preaching to the times, and not vague discourses that would be equally applicable or inapplicable to any age or any people. Our preachers sometimes wonder why so many men are irregular in their attendance at church. Some of them might take a hint from a young man's reason for preferring one bad preacher to another. The former, he said, seemed 'at least to read the newspapers.'"

A QUESTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can any of your readers kindly inform me what should be the weight in pounds of a candy of gram in Bombay and how many cubic feet it should contain?

I find the average measurement given by the dealers here is ten and half cubic feet per candy.

I would be glad to know also how many lbs. per day Australian and Arab horses should get.

SCALES.

Bombay, 10th. Oct.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, 9th Oct.

"Our monsoon," as the folks about here term it, has now bid us adieu, but it is surmised by the "oldest inhabitant" that we will get a few "return showers"; this I think doubtful, as my moonshee close by assures me that with the *Dussera Sowarri* the monsoon has ended. Be that as it may, the days are awfully warm, and we are looking forward to the agreeable and bracing cold weather. This camp is healthy, while the city, about "two miles distant down below," is said to be sickly.

The officers and subordinates of this station, or rather I should have stated the "Cricket Club," challenged the "Akola Eleven," and their challenge was accepted. The contest came off at this station at the end of last month; the bowling, batting and fielding on both sides were very good, but alas! the "Akola boys" beat Oomrawuttee by five wickets on their own ground! It is to be remarked that Oomrawuttee has "thrashed Akola for three successive years;" so it will be surmised that the game was well contested. The next challenge will take place at Akola when some good play is anticipated. Motto for the losers—*Nil desperandum.*

In connection with the cricket match there was a theatrical performance. The pieces selected were the *Virginiam Mummy* and the *Unhappy Pair.* Between the pieces a few songs were sung. These two pieces, if my recollection fails me not, were performed a few years ago. On the whole the representations were fairly done by the amateurs.

Captain Thompson, Assistant Commissioner H. A. D. who went on sick leave to Europe a few months ago, has returned before the expiry of his leave. This officer perhaps may be appointed to officiate *pro tempore* at Booldana, during Major Bushby's absence on three months' privilege leave.

Your correspondent at Kamgaum casually stated that Colonels Nembhard and Allardyce are likely to retire on the *bonus.* Well, their retirement is unlikely at present, but Dame Rumour is going the round that Colonel Millet, Inspector General of Police, will retire about the close of the present year. His successor has not been spoken of, but the promotion should take place among the District Superintendents of Police, and thus prevent another outsider enjoying the *best* fruit in the Berar Police, as in the case of the successor to the late Director of Public Instruction in Berar.

Colonel Biden's estate at Chikalda was to have been raffled for the day before yesterday. The house is valued at Rs. 3,250, and the price of the tickets was one rupee each. The estate is well worth the amount; the expenditure on the house has cost double the above amount. Colonel Biden formerly belonged to the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery, but now retired; he intends, it is stated, leaving for "Sweet Home" early next year. Writing about Chikalda, I may as well state it is a lovely place with about a dozen bungalows, and is almost as cool as any other hill place in the hot weather. By the bye, Colonel Nembhard, Commissioner, is now on the hills at Chikalda, and it is expected that he will return in a couple of days hence.

A hornet's nest was found in the Local Funds Engineer's Office at Ellichpore by the Cantonment Magistrate, the other day, who brought the fact to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner. An investigation took place and resulted in the dismissal of the three *karkoons.* So far so good. A few days afterwards a second charge was laid against one of the dismissed clerks. Captain Mackenzie, the able Deputy Commissioner, directed the Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Rennick, to try the clerk. He was found *guilty* and sentenced to *two years' rigorous imprisonment* and a fine of Rs. 100; in default of payment, a further term of six months. My friend has not given me full particulars of this not pleasant case.

Military items are scarce; in fact it is beyond my province. However, the following has been received from Hingolee, a purely military station on the confines of West Berar:—Surgeon Major Sanderson goes from Hingole to Aurungabad in the room of Dr. Sargent on furlough, and Surgeon Hume from Ellichpore takes the place of Dr. Sanderson.

The following statistics of the three State Railways may be interesting to afew of your readers. The Oomrawuttee line is six miles long and receipts have increased in eight months, or to 5th August, Rs. 149 more than last year, while the Kamgaum and the Nizam's Railway during the same period have decreased in receipts Rs. 8,293 and Rs 13,529 respectively. The latter two results are certainly not encouraging, but it must be remembered that the Kamgaum State line was closed from 1st July *En passant,* a private letter from Secunderabad informs me that the railway line to Chanda to Hyderabad Deccan will be commenced before long. (Goodness knows, sufficient time has elapsed since the proposed line was surveyed.

It is time for the closing of the mail, so I shall close. In my next I shall tell you about an imposition to be introduced at no distant date in all the civil stations of the Berar, in the shape of a municipal tax.

It rather astounded me to read in the *Gazette* the motion put forward by Sir Frank Souter for "police lines." Surely, some accommodation ought to be provided. In Berar the police have very extensive accommodation. Of course our police are on a different footing to those of the Municipality.

This station can now boast of a High School finished lately by the P. W. D.; it is a stone structure and does credit to the Executive Engineer, Mr. Woodhouse.

BOMBAY.

Altamont.—We have been requested to state that the receptions at Altamont on Thursday afternoons will be continued until further notice.

Poor-Box.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 5 from Dayabhoy Nurrotumdass, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 30th September, was 58 feet 8 tenths; total rainfall up to date 65 inches 68 cents. In the corresponding week last year, it was 58 feet 9 tenths; total rainfall up to date 74 inches 25 cents.

Cruelty to Animals.—Taorap Palang, a lascar of the s. s. Goa, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for torturing a turkey on board that vessel by voluntarily cutting off one of its claws. He was charged at the instance of a Mr. Higgs, belonging to that vessel.

Theft of a Valuable Gold Neck Ornament.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo mendicant, of the Wagree caste, named Rama Jawee and Keshew Luximon, a goldsmith, were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the first prisoner with stealing a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 432, the property of Abbajee Narayen, a contractor, residing on the Breach Candy Road, and the second with receiving a portion of the said property knowing the same to be stolen. The evidence of the complainant was taken for the prosecution and the case postponed for further hearing to the 20th instant, and the prisoners remanded to jail.

A Case of Assault.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Beejmohun Rasikdass, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Dayabhoy Nurrotum, alleged to have been committed near the Share Bazaar in the Fort. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee appeared for the defence. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears the complainant and defendant had dealings together in money matters. On defendant making a claim for his dues, an altercation ensued, and he (defendant) struck complainant with a stick on the right temple. He fell down on the road and fainted. Mr. Ardaseer Bhimjee Billimoria, on seeing the occurrence, went up and secured the defendant who was attempting to move away and also endeavoured to restore the complainant from his fainting fit which was caused by the blow. His Worship in disposing of the case adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 30, besides further ordering him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 75 to keep the peace. Rs. 5 of the fine were ordered to be paid to complainant as a compensation.

Alleged Breach of the Peace.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, rather an exciting case was heard and disposed of by Mr. Nana Morojee, which appeared to have created a sensation amongst the Mahomedan community, as the Court was crowded with Mahomedans of both sects who evinced considerable interest in the result of the proceedings. A young Mahomedan woman, named Emnabye, was the prosecutrix; she charged Nusseeb Ramal, the patel or head of her sect, also Cassim Adum, Buxoo Ally and Ismail Janoo, with using threatening and abusive language with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. The latter three accused are the leaders of the jamat, to which sect the prosecutrix belongs, and are invested with unlimited powers in deciding social questions or disputes arising in their community. Mr. Babulnath, Pleader, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the prosecutrix was a married woman, and in consequence of some grievances arising between herself and husband, she left his protection which matter she represented to the jamat, composed of the first defendant, who is the head of her community, and the other defendants who were the leading members of that jamat, and it appears according to complainant's statement, the jamat made no enquiries into the circumstances of her case, excommunicated her from her community, depriving her of every privilege which as a Mahomedan she had every right to enjoy. The defence was that the first defendant, as the head of his community, had received several complaints as regards the conduct of the complainant, but refused to bring the same to the notice of the jamat on hearsay evidence. Subsequently he and other leaders of his community required complete proof of the infidelity with which she was charged before they proceeded to enquire into the matter. The patel, the first defendant, on his own responsibility, made known the matter to the father of the young woman, who totally denied the accusations and promised to support the jamat if they could prove the alleged charges against his daughter, on which four of the leaders of their community were taken one night to a house of bad repute, where the woman had gone for immoral purposes. A jamat was soon after convened and the whole matter being then brought to light, it was resolved that the woman (the prosecutrix) should be excommunicated until within a reasonable time she made amends with her husband and returned to his house. She neglected to follow the advice of the jamat, but filed this charge against them, but which she could not substantiate. His Worship, in disposing of the case, discharged the defendants, remarking that their conduct throughout was worthy of notice and their intentions unimpeachable. The defendants, on the suggestion of the Court, were quite agreeable to receive the woman back to their community if she gave up her dissipated habits and acted up to their very reasonable terms and returned to her husband's protection.

Gods Immersed in Water for Rain.—Since Saturday last, gods Oukeshwar, Amrootashwer, Sithashwer, Ramashwer, and Marwuttee have been immersed in water, and the Brahmins have set to prayers, for a speedy fall of rain, to relieve the sufferers from want and distress.—*Poona Observer.*

Poona Sabha.—It gives us much pleasure to notice that the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha likewise thought of the welfare of the poor ryots in our famine districts, and that a meeting will be held on Thursday evening next, the 12th instant, in Fadtarey's Wada, Peit Sadashiva, to concert measures for their relief. We trust to hear that a ready response has been given to this appeal from the Secretary to the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha by all, without distinction of race or creed, and above all let us pray for the rain that is much needed to restore the state of affairs to a more satisfactory end.—*Id.*

Mahomedan Meeting in the City of Poona.—On Friday noon last a meeting of the Mahomedans took place in the Juma Musjid in the city of Poona, when about five hundred Mahomedans were present. This meeting was convened to propose that a petition be sent to Her Majesty the Empress of India, similar to the one adopted by their co-religionists at Bombay, to assist the Turks. A subscription list was also opened for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Turks, after which a prayer was offered for the success of the Turkish army and also for the fall of rain. At this meeting there were several influential members of the Mahomedan community of the Cantonment present.—*Id.*

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday in the Municipal Buildings. Captain Henry presided and the other members present were:—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Lieut. Colonel Hancock Mr. Mathew, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

TENDERS.

The following tenders were accepted for doing municipal work during 1877:—

For road watering.—Messrs Jamsetjee Ratnagar (by carts and bullocks): Rs. 4,175.

For road repairs (carts, bullocks, and drivers): Messrs. Nagoo Syajee and Co.,—carts Rs. 1-1-6, and bullocks, as. 14 per day.

For road metal—Messrs. Littlewood and Co.—Rs. 6 per brass.

For sandstone—Messrs. Littlewood and Co.—Rs. 6 per brass.

For hay and fodder:—Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomanjee—per 1,000 lbs. green grass, Rs. 5; hay, Rs. 8-8; ooresd, Rs. 32; grain, Rs. 30; bran, Rs. 24; total, Rs. 99-8.

For coal—Messrs Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.—West Hartley, Rs. 20; Smithy Rs. 23; total, Rs. 43.

Mr. Pedder said there would be a total saving of about Rs. 30,000 on these contracts as compared with the prices paid last year.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground, required for street improvements:—2·28 sq. yds. at 95 Chinch Bunder, 3rd row, from Mr. Mahadeo Pandoo Soorvey, at Rs. 30 per yard. (This is an addition to 262 yards, the taking up of which was sanctioned in February last,) 67·19 sq. yds. or thereabouts, at 22 Lawrence de Lima st. from Mr. Dhunjee Mowjee, at Rs. 10 per yard; 10·20 sq. yards at 194 Byculla to Pareil road, from Bhawoo Bin Dajee Borsker, at Rs. 15 per yard; 75·86 sq. yds. at 87 and 93 Candawady Lane, from Mr. Wittoba Ballajee, at Rs. 5 per yard.

THE NEW DHOBIES' LINES.

Government Resolution, No 1162 of 1876 (P. W. D.) was read, intimating that the Government of India confirm the action of the Government of Bombay in sanctioning the reclamation of a site near the Mahaluxmee station, at the cost of Government, for the new Dhobies' Lines.

Mr. Pedder said it was hoped the new lines would be ready before the dhobies were turned out of their present place; but it would depend on the Railway Company. It was very desirable that they should be ready.

THE WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted tenders for the laying of the 7,000 feet of 14-inches main to the Mazagon bunder for the service of an improved water supply to the shipping. The tender accepted was that of Messrs. Cowasjee Sorabjee and Co., the amount of which was Rs. 4,910. The amounts of the other tenders were Rs. 7,489, Rs. 6,492, Rs. 6,632, Rs. 6,674, Rs. 7,487, Rs. 7,367, and Rs. 7,078.

Mr. Pedder said the lowest tenderers had been asked if they knew what they were about, and had replied that they quite had their eyes open, so he did not see why their tender should not be accepted.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said he wished Messrs. Cowasjee had tendered for the Tulsi water work.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

A letter was read from the Health Officer (Dr. Weir) reporting that efforts were being made to introduce an improved system of registering births. Dr. Weir stated that notices had been issued that if people did not give intimation of the births of their children they would be summoned, and two persons were summoned and fined. The result was that the number of registrations had considerably increased, being higher in August (1,339) last than in the same month of any previous year. Assuming that the birth-rate was the same here as in England, the monthly number of births in Bombay ought to be 1,700.

Mr. Raghunath Khote said he hoped the new system did not consist in dragging people to the Court and having them fined. They must not assume that every one in Bombay was aware of the Health Officer's notices.

Mr. Pedder—If one or two are fined 8 annas, they very soon will know.

The letter was recorded.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S SALARY.

The consideration of the budget for next year was proceeded with. The only point of interest discussed was the question of increasing the Health Officer's (Dr. Weir's) salary.

Mr. Pedder said the Act provided that the Health Officer's salary should rise from a minimum of Rs. 1,200 to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 a month. Dr. Weir had held the appointment for three years, and had just been re-appointed. He had not sent in any application for increased salary, but considering the good service he had performed and that the Corporation had recently expressed themselves fully satisfied with his work he (the Municipal Commissioner) thought Dr. Weir's salary ought to be increased. He should have made the same remarks regarding the Executive Enginer, but Mr. Walton was already acting in a separate appointment at the maximum salary provided in the Act for the Executive Engineer. He would suggest that Dr. Weir's salary should be increased to Rs. 1,350 per month for the ensuing three years, with the understanding that if the Municipality had the advantage of his services afterwards, it would be further increased to the maximum of Rs. 1,500.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy moved the adoption of Mr. Pedder's suggestion, and said Dr. Weir had given satisfaction not only to the Corporation and the Town Council, but to the public in general. He performed his duties, which were onerous and often of an unpopular description, in the most pleasing manner possible.

Dr. Blaney seconded the motion. He said it had been proposed at one time to move the raising of Dr. Weir's salary to the maximun at the recent Corporation meeting at which he was re-appointed, only it was considered better that the matter should come before the Town Council when discussing the budget, and he was sure if the proposal had been made it would have been carried. He was very glad Mr Pedder had taken the initiative, for Dr. Weir was a man of retiring and modest disposition, who would not be likely to apply himself for any increase to his salary. The Corporation had recently spoken warmly of Dr. Weir's services, and it would not do to allow their praises to end in mere idle words. (Hear, hear.) He pointed out that Dr. Weir was obliged to keep three or four horses and had to pay Rs. 300 a month to Government for his pension, and his actual salary was therefore no more than was paid to a much less important officer of the Municipality, the Assessor.

Mr. Raghunath Khote moved that the increase should be to the maximum amount, viz.:—Rs. 1,500 per month.

Sir Frank Souter seconded the amendment.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen was of opinion that Dr. Weir's salary should be equal to that of the Executive Engineer.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee begged to say that he valued Dr. Weir's services very highly, (hear, hear) but, as he had told the Council previously, he could not sanction any recommendation to increase any salary in a year of financial difficulties.

On the question being put to the vote, the amendment was carried, the mover and seconder of the original motion voting for it, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee being the only dissentient.

The office of auditor wheel tax, &c., which was proposed to be abolished, it has been decided shall be continued.

A CLAIM FOR SALVAGE.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* CANJEE BHANJEE AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Green, on Saturday last, at the High Court, delivered judgment in this suit which had been instituted by the owner, tindal, and crew of the Dubash boat Mermaid, to recover from Canjee Bhanjee the owner of the muchwa Bhowanee, and Nagoo Succaram and five others, respectively the owners of the cargo on board the Bhowanee, the sum of Rs. 6,000, or such other sum as the Court might think fit to award for salvage and meritorious services performed in and about the saving of the lives of the passengers and crew and the cargo on board of her on the 28th of March last. The plaint alleged that at 3 A. M. on that day, the weather being at the time rough, and the wind strongly blowing from the north-west direction, the Mermaid was cruising in the harbour of Bombay about midway between the inner and outer light ships on the lookout for steamers or ships entering the harbour, and while so cruising about, the plaintiff Jamsetjee Nowrojee heard cries of distress proceeding from some person or persons at a distance apparently of half a mile or thereabouts from the Mermaid, and he thereupon directed the tindal and crew of the Mermaid to bear up towards the quarter from which the cries of distress proceeded, and on such directions being carried out, the Mermaid shortly afterwards came up with the muchwa Bhowanee, outward bound, and the plaintiffs then discovered that such cries of distress proceeded from the persons on board the Bhowanee. The plaintiffs alleged that the Bhowanee had struck on a rock whereby a large hole had been knocked in her bottom, and that at the time of being so found, she was in a sinking state, the water inside her being then nearly up to her gunwale; that she at that time had on board, besides her crew of four persons, 11 passengers and a cargo of the value of Rs. 16,745, or thereabouts, and that the Bhowanee herself was then worth about Rs. 750. The plaintiffs on board the Mermaid alleged that they then with considerable difficulty and risk, owing to the strong wind and high sea then prevailing, rescued the said 11 passengers out of the Bhowanee and received them on board the Mermaid, and then towed the Bhowanee, a distance of one mile or thereabouts alongside the battela Hurripersad, and assisted the crew of the Bhowanee to discharge her cargo on board the Hurripersad, and to bale out the Bhowanee and to stop the leak caused by the hole by passing a cloth under her botton. The plaintiffs further alleged that the crew of the Hurripersad received a sum of Rs. 6 in full satisfaction for the use of their battela, and for their services rendered to the defendants, and neither made nor make any claim in respect of salvage, and the plaintiffs were consequently advised and believed that the owners and crew of the said battela were not necessary or proper parties to the suit. The plaintiffs also alleged that after rendering the services aforesaid, they landed the 11 passengers; and that the rendering of such services required great and continuous exertions on the part of the plaintiffs, and that the time occupied in the rendering of such services on board the Mermaid was 8 years or there abouts, and that but for such services the Bhowanee would have been lost with her crew, passengers, and cargo, and that the cargo so transhipped on to the battela was landed and the Bhowanee was repaired at Bombay, and after the execution of such repairs the cargo was again shipped on board the Bhowanee which then sailed for Anjunwell, a place without the jurisdiction of the Court, on or about the 2nd April last.

By their written statement the defendants other than Nagoo Succaram who entered no appearance denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the sum claimed in the suit; and stated that it was untrue that the Bhowanee struck on a rock or was in a sinking state or that she was in distress, or that she or her cargo were in any danger whatever. They also said that it was untrue that the plaintiffs' vessel towed the Bhowanee, or that the plaintiffs passed or assisted the crew of the Bhowanee in passing a cloth under her bottom. They admitted, however, she was at the time of the occurrences leaking a little from some unknown cause but not to any great extent, but the crew were themselves perfectly able without assistance to keep the water from coming into the vessel to any amount such as to endanger the safety of the vessel. Some passengers on board the Bhowanee became alarmed on hearing that the vessel was leaking, and were taken at their desire on board the plaintiffs' ship, but that the plaintiffs were not entitled in this suit to make any claim on that account. The defendants also said that the leak was of small size, being merely a crevice between two planks which was stopped in about half an hour at an expense of one rupee; that the cargo on board the Bhowanee was in no danger from the leak and was safely delivered at the port of destination without being welted on in any way or damaged. They also stated that the plaintiffs' claim was wholly unfounded, and that the suit ought to be dismissed with costs.

The suit was heard on the 18th, 19th and 22nd ult., and the Court took time to consider its judgment.

Mr. Justice Green, after stating the nature of the claim, said that in awarding remuneration he had felt obliged to have regard to any claim to salvage that might possibly be proved by the crew of the Hurripersad. He asked whether the plaintiff would indemnify the owners of the Bhowanee against any claims that might be made by the Hurripersad, and the plaintiffs refused to do so. The evidence, though conflicting, showed that the Bhowanee was leaking, was taken in tow by the Mermaid, and that the passengers were also taken on board and afterwards landed by the Mermaid which towed the Bhowanee to the Hurripersad, where some of the cargo of the former vessel was transhipped. The Bhowanee was leaking, but not in a sinking condition. The plaintiffs, in his Lordship's view of the case, had grossly exaggerated the state of the weather at the time, and the danger of the Bhowanee. Salvage services had nevertheless been rendered by the Mermaid though there was no danger to her or to any one on board of her. The main element in calculating the amount of the award was the value of the cargo saved. The Bhowanee was proved to be worth Rs. 400, and the cargo Rs. 17,445. Nagoo Succaram's goods were worth Rs. 500; but his name had been struck off the record in the course of the hearing. The amount awarded must be distributed among the several defendants in proportion to the value of their respective cargoes. His Lordship thought that Rs. 750 would be a fair sum to award to the plaintiffs for their services which would be apportioned as under:—Canjee Bhanjee, Rs. 16-12-9; Sheerappa Moloo, Rs. 359-14-0; Govindram Chintamon, Rs. 61-15-0; Runchord Corejee, Rs. 77-11-0; Lullubhai Lillachund, Rs. 25 6-1; and Oomejee Kissondass, Rs. 187-7-11. Those sums (together with the sum of Rs. 21, which had Nagoo Succaram been a party to the suit, would have been the proportion recoverable from him) made up, within a few pies, the sum of Rs. 750, which his Lordship thought was the correct proportion of the sum for which the defendants to this suit were liable on the basis above mentioned, but if there was any error in the calculation, of course that could be rectified by the Prothonotary. If any reasonable offer had been made by the defendants, his Lordship would have ordered each party to pay his own costs, but as no such offer had been made, the defendants must pay the plaintiffs' taxed costs in proportion to the amounts on which they were ordered to contribute to the Rs. 750, the sum awarded.

Mr. Lang and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendants being represented by Messrs. Starling and Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND FRANCE.

The following is the correspondence referred to in our yesterday's issue:—

Statistics and Commerce. No. 29.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I transmit for the information of your Excellency, a copy of a correspondence with the Foreign Office [From Foreign Office, 9th March 1876, with enclosures from Foreign Office, 11th April] on the subject of the representations, which it is desirable to make in the interests of India, to the French Government, in the approaching negociations for a new commercial treaty between the United Kingdom and France.

2. You will observe that I have expressed a general opinion that it is desirable to obtain the utmost facilities which can be granted for the admission into French ports of Indian produce and manufactures free of duty. An important increase may be expected to occur in the direct trade with France, as one of the results of the opening of the Suez Canal, and it will be for your consideration to what extent the interests of India and the interests of your revenue might be consulted by alterations in this direction.

3. I shall be glad to be favoured, as early as possible, with the views of your Government on the question generally, and in regard to any special details connected with either trade or navigation, which you would wish to have represented to the French Government.—I have, &c.,

India Office, London, 12th April. 1876 Salisbury.

To the Under-Secretary of State for India.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to state to you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, that it is expected that communications will very shortly take place with the French Government with the view to the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce and navigation between this country and France.

The existing treaties and conventions of 1860-1873 and 1874, of which copies are herewith enclosed, will remain in force until the 30th of June 1877; but the two Governments are of opinion, in the present state of commercial relations between European Powers, that it is advisable that they should enter into communication in order to come to an understanding as to the future treaty engagements between the two countries in matters of commerce and navigation.

It will be perceived that the arrangements made in 1860 are limited to the United Kingdom and to France and Algeria, and do not extend to the possessions of the other Power except in regard to Australian wool and to Indian cotton and jute. And further that the treaty of 1873 places British and French vessels on a footing of equality in all navigation.

I am to request that you will move the Marquis of Salisbury to give this matter his early attention, and to inform Lord Derby as soon as possible what representations he would wish to be made to the French Government in matters affecting Indian interests in the approaching negociations with France.

I am at the same time to point out that, when stipulations are made with foreign countries in favour of British possessions, those possessions may have to be bound by the engagements entered into by Her Majesty's Government in matters relating to the United Kingdom.—I am, &c.,

Foreign Office, 9th March. 1876 T. V. Lister.

To the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 9th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to say that, in his opinion, it is very desirable that in the anticipated negociations with the French Government for a new commercial treaty, an endeavour should be made for the admission of the raw produce and manufactures of India into French ports free from duty to the utmost possible extent.

The question is, however, one on which it is necessary to consult the Government of India, to whom your letter will at once be forwarded.—I am, &c.,

India Office, 11th April 1876. Louis Mallet.

Revenue Department, No 3,300 of 1876.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a despatch to the Government of India, No. 29, dated 12th April 1876, from the Secretary of State for India, giving cover to a copy of a communication from the Foreign Office regarding the representations it will be desirable to make in the interests of India to the French Government in the approaching negociations for a new treaty of commerce between the United Kingdom and France, and to request that you will be so good as to favour His Excellency the Governor in Council with an expression of the views of the Chamber on the subject.

2. I am to add that as the question is pressing, it is hoped that Government may receive an early expression of the opinion now called for.—I have, &c.,

T. D. Mackenzie,
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1876.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, No. 3300 and No. 3486, dated respectively the 3rd and 14th of June, requesting an expression of the views of the Chamber regarding the representations which it will be desirable to make in the interests of India to the French Government in the approaching negotiations for a new Treaty of Commerce between the United Kingdom and France.

The Chamber, having referred the subject to the consideration of a Special Committee, has now the honour to submit its opinion upon it.

The statement of the trade of British India with British Possessions and Foreign Countries for the five years, 1869-70 to 1873-74, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty shows that the value of Indian produce and manufactures exported from British India to France, in the year 1873-74, amounted to £3,123,217, and that the value of the articles imported from France into India, in the same year, amounted to £322,123 only.

The following were the principal articles exported from British India, in the year 1873-74, the value of each article and the duty levied upon it, under the official *Tariff Conventional,* published in March, 1874, on direct importations into France:—

Articles.	Value. £		Duty. Per 100 Killos. Fcs. c.
Coffee	480,600		156 0
Cotton Raw	930,524		Free.
Indigo	380,262		Free.
Rice	15,327	en grain	0 50
		en paille	0 25
Wheat N. B.—Since the publication of the Tariff in March, 1874, the duty on direct importations of Wheat appears from Actual Account Sales to have been abolished although the *Surtaxe des entrepots* is still enforced.	12,618		0 60
Hides and Skins, Raw	76,491		Free.
Jute, Raw	42,405		Free.
Vegetable Oils	2,314	Oilve Palm Cocoa Touloucouna	3 0
		Illipe Ground Nut Castor	1 0
		Others	6 0
		Aromatiseos	120 0
Saltpetre	4,304		Free.
Oil Seeds	549,547		Free.
Silk, Raw	41,442		Free.
Silk, manufactures of	11,920	Peignee	10 0
		Spun, measuring to the killo, 80,500 simple metres or less	75 0
		Measuring more than 80,500 simple metres	120 0
Spices	63,391	Pepper, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cassia Lignia, Nutmegs *en coque*	200 0
		Nutmegs *sans coque,* Mace	300 0
Tobacco, unmanufactured	8,974	For Government	Free.
		For particular Account	Prohibited.
Wool, manufactures of—Cashmere Shawls	113,068		5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Wool Raw	1,380		Free—but all Raw Wool except Australian subject to *surtaxe des entrepost* of f. 3-60.

Of the duties so levied, those on coffee and the *surtax des entrepots* on raw wool commend themselves to the attention of the Government of India, the first because of the weight of the duty on the article, and the second because of the exemption from duty which raw wool imported from Australia into France enjoys.

The duty levied in France on direct importations of coffee is 156 frances per 100 killogrammes, or about 70 per cent. of its value. The article upon which this heavy duty is imposed is of perhaps more uncertain production than any other vegetable product, the crops being, in addition to the ordinary effects of unfavourable seasons, constantly liable to injury not only from occasional high winds and heavy rains, but from the ravages of insects. Of the total exports of coffee from India last year, 171,144 cwt. or 46 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 125,392 cwt. or 34 per cent. to France, and 74,450 cwt. or 20 per cent. to other countries. Coffee is an article of universal consumption in Europe, particularly among the poorer classes, and the price of it has during the last two or three years stood on a higher level than previously. It appears, however, to the Chamber that a duty of about 70 per cent. on the value of the article, levied by a consumer who takes 34 per cent of the total export from India, must tend to check the production of it; and it recommends that the Government of India should endeavour to obtain a reduction of the duty in order to encourage the cultivation of an article the growth of which is subject to many adverse influences.

The exports of raw wool from India, to France were valued, in the year ending 31st March 1874, at £1,385, and the average of the previous four years at £2,758 per year, an extremely small amount when the capabilities of India for supplying the various qualities are remembered. In the last five years, the value of the total exports of wool from India was as follows:—

	1871-72. Rs.	1872-73. Rs.	1873-74. Rs.	1874-75. Rs.	1875 76. Rs.
To United Kingdom	89,57,000	83,21,046	93,49,071	95,14,094	1,09,21,836
To Other Countries	71,997	59,372	34,286	84,915	17,166

In the United Kingdom, no duties have been levied on the importation of raw wool since 1845, which doubtless accounts for the large, and annually increasing, quantity taken by that country. The Chamber has not before it the results of the differential duties on wool imported into France from other countries. Australian wool, however, is specially exempted by the French Government from any duty on importation, and the Chamber considers that a strong representation should be made by the Government of India to procure for wool exported from India, by British or other Foreign Ports, the same exemption from duty which Australian wool enjoys.

In addition to the duties levied on direct importations into France from countries out of Europe, a surtax, under the law of 30th January, 1872, is imposed on all products of "extra-European" origin imported *des entrepots d'Europe* except on cotton, flax, hemp, jute, raw silk, and Australian Wool, which are admitted free. This surtax is generally leavied at the rate of 3 francs per 100 killogrammes, and on all articles, other than those just mentioned, except on coffee, on which it is 5 frances per 100 killogrammes, on spices from 40 to 60 francs, on tobacco for the Government monopoly 6 francs, on raw wool 3 francs and 60 centimes, and on wheat 3 francs and 60 centimes. The surtax thus levied is imposed on goods shipped from India for France via British or other Foreign Ports. The Chamber recommends, as the point in this reference preceding all others in relative importance, that every effort should be made by the Government of India to obtain from the French Government the abolition of the *surtaxe des entrepots* on all articles of Indian produce or manufacture. The *surtax des entrepots* was doubtless intended to protect indirectly the shipping interests of France, but it has the effect of obstructing the regular course of commerce. In Indian ports, vessels are not always found on the berth for French ports direct, and, if the produce intended for shipment to France is sent, say, by a Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer to Southampton and transhipped thence to Havre, it is subject to the *surtaxed' entrepots,,* which is sufficiently high to be, in many cases prohibitory.

A proposition is now, the Chamber understands, before the Government of France to re-establish the *surtaxe de Pavillon* to the extent of 2 francs per 100 killogrammes on all British or Foreign vessels entering a French port for the protection of French shipping. The Chamber suggests that the Government of India should remonstrate against the re-imposition of any such protective duty. British vessels should always be on the same footing as French vessels. In Indian ports, British vessels have no preference over French vessels, and the French Government should, they submit, reciprocate by allowing to British vessels in French ports, the same privileges which French vessels enjoy.

The Chamber recommends that efforts should be made to obtain the important concession that Indian cotton and other manufactures shall be allowed to enter into French Eastern Possessions on the same terms as English manufactures.

The Chamber is aware that the concessions asked for in the admission of the products of India into France, and of the manufactures of India into French Eastern Possessions, can only be obtained from the Government of France by concessions being reciprocated by the Government of India in the admission of French products into India; and it recommends that the products of France should be received into India on the most favourable terms,—I have, &c.,

J. Gordon, Secretary.
George F. Henry, Chairman.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th August, 1876.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK CASE.

MAHOMED ISMAIL *vs.* MEER GOOLAM BABA KHAN AND THE LONDON BANK.

Sir Charles Sargent was engaged at the High Court last week in the hearing of the above suit, the circumstances connected with which, if the first defendant's statements be correct, will likely lead to some interesting disclosures throwing light on the way in which the Bank was originally promoted and in which its liquidation is now being conducted. Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff, alleged to be a man of straw; the Advocate General, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, appeared for the first defendant, a son-in-law of the late Nawab of Surat; and Mr. Purcell and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the London Bank. The substance of the plaint and the written statement, as well as the main facts of the case and some of the letters which had passed between Mr. Stead, the agent of the official liquidators, and Syed Wuzeer, have been already published by us. A few more letters between the same parties remain to be put in. We now give the evidence recorded in the case as far as it has gone.

The London Bank, by counsel, consenting to receive the money sought to be recovered in this suit, they were dismissed from the suit with their costs to be paid by the plaintiff. On plaintiff's undertaking to deposit Rs. 1,600 in addition to the Rs. 400 already deposited in Court, the case was to proceed. The Court's direction was agreed to, and the following issues were raised:—

1. Whether the plaintiff was and is a trustee of the first defendant for the 655 shares of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank in the plaint mentioned, or any of them as in the plaint alleged?
2. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for, or any part thereof?
3. Whether this suit has been fraudulently brought by the plaintiff in collusion with the second defendant as in the written statement of the first defendant mentioned?

Mahomed Ismail examined by Mr. Starling—I am the plaintiff in this suit. I am a Government pensioner and was formerly Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests. I have been in Government service twenty-five years. In 1864 I was out of Government employment. I had been dismissed, but was eventually reinstated. I retired in 1867 on full pension, *i. e.,* Rs. 37. While I lived in Bombay I resided with the first defendant. I lived with him in September 1864 in Love Lane, Byculla. While there he spoke to me about shares, and said he wanted to write in my name for some in the L., B. and M. Bank. I said I had no money, but he said he would pay me. I consented to this. These shares were for him; he was to receive any profit or bear any loss, and I merely lent him my name. I did not write the number of shares in the letter of allotment. These nine letters [put in] were the letters of allotment I filled in. I filled up papers for 700 shares. I also filled up other papers in other persons' names by the first defendant's direction. I did not write the number of shares in the letters of allotment. They were written by Syed Wuzeer at the same time as myself. Syed Wuzeer was a servant employed in Jaffer Ally's Spinning and Weaving Company, of which the defendant was a director. The day after I filled up the papers I went to the Bank in order to pay the deposit. I had to pay as deposit Rs. 14,000, and I got this money from Meer Goolam Baba. I paid the money and signed the memorandum and articles of association. I endorsed the receipts in my name. Defendant gave me the money with his own hand in Bank notes. I went with Syed Wuzeer in the defendant's carriage. I don't recollect whether I took with me the letters of allotment I had filled up. No. 7 Love Lane was the house in which Meer Goolam Baba was then living. After I endorsed the receipts I gave them to Meer Goolam Baba. From that time to this I have had nothing to do with the shares. I had not then sufficient money to pay Rs. 14,000. I never had sufficient money to pay such a sum. At that time I borrowed Rs. 50 from defendant to send to my family. When I was reinstated I paid back that money. Messrs. Lynch and Tobin sent me a letter demanding a call. Last year I received a letter from Mr. Stead asking for the call, which I showed to defendant. I asked defendant what he had to say about it. He said "Well, do what you think proper." This conversation took place at his house at Surat. This is the signature of defendant to the letter of application, dated 13th September 1864, for 2 000 shares.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson.—In October last I came down to Bombay in consequence of a demand made upon me in respect of calls. I saw Mr. Stead then. It was then I mentioned for the first time to him about Meer Goolam Baba. He did not threaten to send me to prison; but said he would sue me. He told me to file an affidavit which was prepared at his office. I left the affidavit with Mr. Stead, and don't know where it went to. (Affidavit put in, dated the 16th October 1875.) This is the affidavit. I don't remember if I mentioned to anyone that Meer Goolam Baba was the beneficial owner of these shares. I remained out of Bombay till August last, when Mr. Stead fetched me back to Bombay. In August last Mr. Stead sent for me at the Travellers' Bungalow in Surat. At his request I came to Bombay and since my arrival I live at his office. He paid my railway fare, but he will not recoup me for my food. I get my lodgings free of rent. Mr. Stead has not told me I should not go out. I go out daily. I live at Mr. Stead's office at his request. In the Forest Department my pay in 1864 was Rs. 150. I had not then saved any money. I went in 1864 to defendant's as I knew him and was a personal friend of his father. I lived with defendant's brother, but took my meals with defendant. His brother's name was Gooroo Meea. Defendant occupied the upper part of the house, and the lower portion was occupied by his brother. It was arranged at one interview that shares should be purchased in my name. Besides myself, defendant, and Syed Wuzeer, there might have been some of the servants present. When the Rs. 14,000 were paid, only servants and Syed Wuzeer were present. When the money was paid at the Bank, Syed Wuzeer only was present. Noor Mahomed was the butler referred to in exhibit No. 1. On the 24th August, I was examined *de bene esse.* I did not mention Noor Mahomed then, because perhaps I was not asked. I saw him about six months ago. I don't know whether he is to by called as a witness. I agreed at once to let me name be used. Defendant told me he would be responsible. I knew there were 700 shares that I had filled up my name for. From the time I paid the money until I received Mr. Stead's letter, I thought I had nothing to do with the shares. Defendant ordered me to fill up the shares. Meer Dad Khan and others were present, and took part in the conversation. When I agreed to lend my name, Meer Dad Khan and Sumjoobhoy Bukaoobhoy were in the same room. I cannot say whether any one was within hearing. I don't know whether any one is going to give evidence in support of my case. Syed Wuzeer was near us at the time. He must have heard what passed then, as I remember he sat at the same table as myself and the defendant. He (defendant) gave no reason why he should not take the shares in his own name. The shares were at premium, about Rs. 5 or Rs. 7 per share. At that time only Rs. 20 per share had been called. I did not know that the shares were at premium when I lent my name. I took no interest whatever in the shares. I don't know whether money could have been obtained on the letters of allotment. I know that large business was done in advancing money on letters of allotment which passed from hand to hand. Defendant received the receipts. He took no document from me in acknowledgment that I was only a trustee of the shares. I don't know what kind of notes they were that defendant handed to me, but they were of the value of Rs. 14,000. I went to Surat a month or six weeks after giving up the receipts. This is my signature on a transfer to Buljoobhoy Valubdas of 25 shares on the 4th December 1865. I remember signing this document. Perhaps I signed it at the request of the defendant. Two or three persons came to Surat and asked me to sign. I knew at the time I was signing as regarded these shares. I had forgotten this transaction. Rs. 750 is

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the consideration. I got no money in respect of these shares. The Hindoos who came to Surat told me they had been to defendant, who directed them to me. I signed the transfer at once at their request. The transfer of 23rd February 1866 for 20 shares bears my signature. I remember signing it at Surat at the request of two or three Hindoos whom I knew. These were not the same Hindoos as the others. I don't remember their names. They told me they came from defendant. I knew the shares had been transferred. I did not refer to the defendant. I was as friendly with defendant in 1866 as I was in 1864. I used frequently to see him at Surat. He told me that the transfers had been made, and that I was to sign when anybody came to me. He might have said so. I don't remember at this distance of time. When I received a letter in 1875, I had an interview with defendant. He said "do what you like." He did tell me "don't write a reply and sit quiet." He also said he would go to Bombay about a month after that, take me with him, and pass me through the Insolvency Court. I came down, because in the letter it was said "unless you come down within eight days, a suit will be filed against you." It is not a fact that I am not on very good terms with defendant, but am with his brother-in-law. There is a quarrel between defendant and his brother-in-law, Syed Allum Khan. I don't know whether Syed Allum Khan was in correspondence with Mr. Stead. I saw him talking to Mr. Stead at the railway station last month.

Re examined by Mr. Starling.—I showed defendant Mr. Stead's note. I had gone specially for that purpose. I was not suprised when I saw the transfer deeds; I knew they were coming. I don't remember who told me about this. I had heard it from defendant. I had given no order for the sale of the shares. I paid only the first call on them, not the second. I don't remember whether I signed more than two transfers. I received no money on account of these shares. I handed over all the receipts to the defendant. There were some printed transfers which I signed and gave to defendant at the time of giving back the receipts. I borrowed no money from shroffs.

To the Court—Defendant first spoke to me about these shares. I am sure I expressed no wish to have any shares. I heard that the defendant was a director.

Mr. Henry Stead examined by Mr. Starling—I am the agent of the liquidators of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank. (Witness produced the various orders of the Court of Chancery and documents kept in his office.) Defendant's name appears in the register of allotment, but not in the share register. I do not find the plaintiff's name in the register of applications, but find it in the register of allotment. I find his name in the scrip certificates for 290 shares. Certificates for 45 shares more were issued for the plaintiff. For the remaining 365 shares I cannot find any certificates were made out. Certificates of the 45 shares that were transferred are missing.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—Mr. McEwen and Dr. Bhau Daji were directors of the Bank here. Dadabhoy Byramjee and Jeejeebhoy Jehangir Lam were also directors. Those four gentlemen formed a committee of directors in Bombay on the 28th September 1864. I have not been able to find a single letter of allotment signed by the defendant as a director. All the letters of allotment that I have found were signed only by those four persons, but not by the defendant. Mr. McEwen quarrelled with his co-directors, Bhau Daji, Dadabhoy Byramjee, and Jeejeebhoy Jehangir. (The *Bombay Gazette* of 24th November 1864 is shown to witness, containing a report of a meeting.) I have not the slightest doubt that what is stated in this newspaper is true. I believe there was a suit filed by Dr. Bhau Daji, Dadabhoy Byramjee, and Jeejeebhoy Jehangir against Mr. McEwen. I don't find any shares issued to defendant. No shares were issued in his name. I have received notice to produce a letter from defendant to Mr McEwen, dated 16th September 1864. I don't produce it. It may be in England. I have written to England for it. I made an affidavit in this matter on 16th August 1876. In that affidavit the statement that plaintiff told me he had been in the defendant's service is correct. I have put the plaintiff as a contributory for 655 shares only. The remaining 45 shares were transferred.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling.—The earliest letters I have in Bombay are dated in May 1865. I cannot say whether there are letters of an earlier date in London.

Syed Wuzeer Ally examined by Mr. Starling.—I am a sub-registrar in the village of Holpad, in the district of Surat, and have been so about three years. Before that I was a clerk in the Collector's office at Surat, for about five years. Before that I was a servant in the Jaffer Ali Spinning Company. I was in the first instance an accountant there, and was sent to Bombay as agent in 1864. I believe, but am not sure, that defendant was a director of that company. I used to do writing work for him when I had leisure. Defendant had nothing to do with the London Bank. I knew Mr. McEwen and also Allarakhia Peerbhoy. I, Mr. McEwen, and Peerbhoy Khimjee paid a visit to the first defendant. These people came to Goolam Baba at Surat to ask for assistance. They first came to me. This was in 1864 I went and introduced them to Meer Goolam Baba. They said to me that they wanted to start a Bank, that they had respectable directors, and that they had a board-list in England appointing good and respectable directors. They asked me to introduce them to Meer Goolam, as they wanted his assistance, that he might take a part in the management. They asked the defendant to lend his name and become a director. Defendant said he would go to Bombay and see about it. He went to Bombay and I followed in a week. I put up with him. I do not know whether defendant consented to become a director or not. This letter of application (shown witness) is signed by the defendant and was written by me. He never told me to take any shares. I do not know whether defendant gave any instructions to the Bank about allotments. I never told any one that he gave verbal instructions to the Bank. Mr. Stead saw me in Surat, but I made no statement to him. The Bank did not allot the 2,000 shares. These allotment papers (shown witness), twelve in number, are in my handwriting. I most likely wrote them out in the office of the Bank. I used to go there and write for the Bank. I was not paid, but shares were allotted to me. I used to see the plaintiff and Sunjoobhai Buxoobhai also at the defendant's house. I do not remember the names of the people who asked me to fill in the allotment papers, but it was either Mr. McEwen or Allarakhia Peerbhoy. They asked me to fill in the numbers and names of the different parties whom they mentioned. I do not remember the month, but it was during the time the shares were being allotted. Mr. McEwen, Allarakhia, two clerks, and myself wrote the allotment papers. I only wrote the numbers of shares that they gave me. To some persons the allotments were handed in person, while to others they were sent by post. I adhere to my statement that I made no admission to any one, not even to Mr. Stead. I know Purshotum Vullubdas, who acted as a shroff of the defendant. I was never present when Purshotumdas paid money for the shares in the London Bank. I do not know whether there were any dealings between defendant and Purshotumdas in respect of any shares of the Bank. I never saw any allotment papers in defendant's house, and I do not remember ever seeing any in his hands. There was a coachman of the name of Allum Khan in the service of the defendant. I don't remember whether he got any shares in the Bank.

The witness was not cross-examined for the defendant.

Hurridas Assaram, a Bhattia, said—I am Mr. Stead's clerk. I was in his service in the beginning of August last. I saw the last witness at the Travellers' Bungalow at Surat. Mr. Stead was then present. I heard Syed Wuzeer make a statement, which Mr. Stead took down in writing. Syed Wuzeer can read and write English. He read over the statement, and after doing so said it was correct. He was to make an affidavit in that orm.

In cross-examination witness said—Mr. Stead was present when Syed Wuzeer read over this statement. A copy of it was sent by Mr. Stead to Syed Wuzeer in an envelope. Syed Allum is the defendant's brother-in-law, and I have heard that there is a family feud between them. I cannot swear about what Mr. Stead was corresponding with Syed Allum. Mr. Stead used to see him, but I do not know about what. I was present when Mr. Stead had a conversation with Allum Khan. I will not swear that it might not have been about this case. Mr. Stead saw Allum Khan at Surat in August. I do not know that Mr. Stead tried to bribe Syed Wuzeer to give evidence in the case against Goolam Baba. I do not know that he promised to give Syed Wuzeer 15 per cent. on all recoveries from Goolam Baba, cancelment of his own debt, and further remuneration. This letter is signed by Mr. Stead, dated 9th Feb. 1876, addressed to Wuzeer. (The letter was put in. It was published in our issue of the 7th inst.) This is the affidavit for Wuzeer which I copied and which was intended to be sworn. I stayed at Surat with Mr. Stead from the 3rd to the 12th of August, and the statement by Wuzeer was made at the Travellers' Bungalow during that time. I do not recollect whether Syed Allum was present or not. He came several times to the Travellers' Bungalow. He can speak English a little, but not sufficiently well to hold a conversation, and I sometimes acted as interpreter. I do not recollect whether Syed Allum ever had a conversation with Mr Stead about this matter. It may have been about this matter. It was about this matter Syed Allum was to give information if it was true. I do not know why Syed Allum assisted Mr. Stead. I know Allum Khan the coachman of the defendant. I did not prepare an affidavit for him, but made a copy of one that had been prepared. Syed Allum did not assist in the drawing up of that affidavit. Mr. Stead prepared the draft. It was prepared according to the plaintiffs' affidavit. The coachman refused to affirm the affidavit before Mr. Pratt at Surat. He did not say it was untrue. Mr. Stead accompanied Allum Khan. Mr. Stead knows whether Mr. Pratt found fault with him for getting up a false affidavit. I did not hear. At first Wuzeer seemed inclined to swear his affidavit, but on consulting his vakeel he refused to do so. I believe that Wuzeer was living for a short time with Syed Allum Khan, so that the copy would be sent there. I do not know whether the copy was sent to Syed Allum. Wuzeer told me to address letters to him at Syed Allum's. Occasionally Syed Allum and Wuzeer came together to see Mr. Stead. Wuzeer changed his residence about a week or ten days after. We arrived at Surat on the 3rd and Syed Wuzeer came to Mr. Stead on the 5th, and the copy was sent about the 6th He refused to sign one or two days after he had received the copy. On the 5th Syed Allum accompanied Wuzeer. All the statements were made at one sitting. Syed Allum might have been present the whole time or not. I do not remember that Mr. Stead received any letters from Syed Allum. In the morning Syed Allum and Wuzeer came together, but in the afternoon Wuzeer came alone and made the statement. I believe Syed Allum was not present when the statement was made. I have been in Mr. Stead's service for more than a year, and I know the practice of the office. For monies recovered from dead contributories or insolvent's estates, the commission is from 5 to 10 per cent. I do not know what Mr. Stead gives for live ones. He does not pay unless money is recovered. Nothing is paid to witnesses. Mr. Stead pays money to the informers.

Re-examined by Mr. Farran—Syed Allum gave us information about several other contributories. Mr. Stead used to make a note of the different conversations. Allum Khan is a contributory for 50 shares. He is an old man, and receives some charities from the defendant and others.

Mr. Stead was re-called and examined by Mr. Starling—I went to Surat on the 3rd August last. I put up at the Travellers' Bungalow and saw Wuzeer. I saw him on two occasions on different days. On the first occasion he was accompanied by Syed Allum. Wuzeer did make a statement to me which I took down in the form of a declaration. Wuzeer spoke in English. He read the statement and said it was correct. This was the list of nominees (shown witness) settled with him. A fair copy of the statement was sent to Wuzeer with a list attached. I got this affidavit prepared for the purpose of amending the list of contributories in London, by substituting the name of Meer Goolam Baba Khan for his nominees.

In cross-examination by the Advocate General, witness admitted his signature to the letter of 3rd January 1876, addressed by him to Syed Wuzeer, which was published in our issue of the 7th instant.

Mr. Stead re-examined—No arrangement was eventually made with Wuzeer. He asked 25 per cent, and I refused to give it.

To the Court.—It is likely the affidavit was sent to Syed Allum, because I thought Wuzeer was living with him.

The Advocate General, in addressing the Court for the defendant, pointed out that the letter of application was signed on the 14th September 1864 by the first defendant, that he then went and saw Mr. McEwen, and withdrew that letter on the 16th, and that the shares began to be allotted on the 23rd September. The plaintiff's statement that he had nothing to do with the shares was contradicted by the fact of his having singed the two deeds of transfer. The learned Advocate General had not finished his address when the Court rose; and the case was adjourned until after the vacation.

THE ROBBERY OF EIGHTEEN LAKHS OF RUPEES AT CALICUT.

In our issue of yesterday, our Calicut correspondent briefly informed us of an extensive robbery at that station, in which a wealthy Thier, inheriting immense ancestral property, was robbed of money and jewels to the extent, it is estimated, of about eighteen lakhs of rupees, the depredators having effected a burglarious entry into the house in the execution of their object; and that two of the watchmen had been arrested. Our correspondent now informs us of the further steps that have been, and are being, taken by the local authorities to trace out the robbers, and of the results that have as yet attended their exertions in this direction; and from this information we gather that, so far, the Police and the local magistracy have achieved considerable success in their inquiries. A rather startling fact is that several of the richest men at the station are suspected to be implicated in the robbery, among them being included some of the relatives of Moodathiel Choi, the man who has been robbed. A nephew is said to have absconded, and it is supposed with ten lakhs. A Chetty, who is a shroff, has been arrested, and a search of his house instituted by the Police in the presence of the Sub-Magistrate of Calicut has resulted in the discovery of old coin and jewels of the value of Rs. 3,000. Shankaran, a Thier labourer, was arrested on the statement of one of the prisoners, and as he affirmed that a large share of the stolen property was hid in a field at Mamally, near Beypoor, he was sent under the custody of a head constable and two constables. When they were about to cross the ferry, however, Shankaran seized the opportunity, and took to his heels. He was pursued by a mob, but he escaped through a small lane in the village hard by, and has not been heard of since. A head constable and two constables are suspected of conniving at Shankaran's escape, and they are under suspension. A coffee contractor and another have been wanted in consequence of information received that they were the ringleaders of the robbery; and another suspected party has absconded, it is supposed, with five lakhs, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. In one party's house Rs. 10,000 worth of jewellery has been unhearthed. The robbery under notice took place about eight months ago in Choi's house, but no information was given about it until the other day, up to which time evidence was being collected as to the ornaments worth Rs. 20,000 and claimed by complainant as his, were found in (1) a carpenter's house; (2) a room in a shop in big bazaar of a Moplah tradesman; and (3) a Guzerattee merchant's factory. Another merchant has been suspected of having taken with him to Bombay two lakhs worth of precious stones to dispose of the stolen property there. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension also. Search warrants have been issued against two shroffs and three Guzeratte merchants besides those above referred to. The Sub-Magistrate and the head quarter inspector have been engaged day and night in making the necessary enquiries and searches. Owing to the absence of the Sub-Magistrate, with a view to bring the perpetrators to justice, there has been no office at the Court of the 2nd class Magistrate of Calicut town.—*Madras Times.*

LORD DERBY ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*Times*, Sept. 12.)

YESTERDAY Lord Derby received two large deputations at the Foreign Office, and his lordship spoke at length upon the course taken by the Government in relation to the subject which is now agitating the world—the Eastern Question. Both deputations had attended to speak in regard to different points of this question—one being from the London Trades' Unionists and leading representatives of the working classes, conjointly with some of the gentlemen associated with the City of London movement; and the other being from the Working Men's Peace Associations. Lord Derby desired to receive the deputations as one and give his answer to both, but to this the Trades' Unionists demurred, and his lordship received them separately. With the first were Sir John Bennett, F. R. S., the Rev. Mr. Denton, Mr. J. Merriman, Mr. George Potter, Mr. George Howell, Mr. Lloyd Jones, Mr. D. Guile, &c. The following is Lord Derby's, reply to the first deputation:—

LORD DERBY said,—I have listened, I need not say with care and attention to the remarks which you have addressed to me. I have listened, moreover, with considerable interest, knowing the representative character of this deputation. I am bound to acknowledge the courtesy and fairness of the language which you have held towards the Government, and I willingly accept the assurance which you have given, and which, indeed, the language of your address rendered almost superfluous, that you have not come here in any party spirit, but are simply here to impress upon those who are responsible for the conduct, as executive authority, of foreign affairs, your view of the situation in which we are placed, with regard to the present crisis. Now, that being so, you will not expect me to waste your time and my own in defending myself or my colleagues against the various imputations which have been thrown out against us by many writers and speakers, in the excitement of the time. But these imputations have so frequently been repeated—and I think, although in courteous language, they have received some support from the speech of the gentleman who addressed us last—they have been so constantly repeated out of doors, and I have so few opportunities of addressing the public, that probably you will not think I am unnecessarily occupying your time if I touch upon the subject for a moment. (Hear, hear.) Now, I am not going to complain of the utterances to which I have referred, however wild and vehement some of them may have been. It is natural enough that people should be deeply agitated and pained by the knowledge, especially when presented in skilful and artistic narratives, of these lamentable and disgusting acts of which we have heard so much, and it is equally natural that when people are in that excited vein they should wish to have somebody to find fault with—somebody whom they could make responsible, and as they cannot do much in that way, and as they cannot in any practical manner make the Turkish Government responsible, it is not unnatural that they should wish to throw the blame on those who are the Government of the day. Now, we have been told that we have shown indifference to these grave crimes which have been moving the people to demonstration, and that we have rendered ourselves liable as accomplices in those acts. Considering we never heard of them until after they had occurred, I am quite unable to understand what is the practical meaning of that charge, or in what manner any public display of our feelings in regard to them would have had a practical result. I would just point out, setting aside for the moment all other considerations, that English Ministers are the very last men who can be indifferent to such acts as those to which you have referred. (Hear, hear.) Whatever else they may have done, there can be no question that these acts have increased enormously the difficulties of the situation already complicated enough to deal with. No one can doubt that the British Government is sincerely anxious to bring about a peaceable and satisfactory settlement of these Eastern disturbances, and nobody, I suppose, doubts that the feeling created by these Bulgarian atrocities has placed fresh obstacles in the way of such a settlement, and therefore to tell us that we are indifferent to these acts is in effect to tell us that we are indifferent as to whether we succeed or fail in the objects we have in view, and that it is to us a matter of unconcern whether or not the situation is fraught with danger to the whole peace of Europe. Then, again, we are told—and Mr. Denton referred to that charge—that we are in some measure responsible, as we are a party acquiescing in it, for what has occurred, inasmuch as without the assistance of English sympathy and support the Turks never would have ventured on committing the acts which they have committed. The argument was, as well as I understood it, "You supported the Turkish Government in opposing certain propositions which were made; you sent a British fleet to Besika Bay, and by so doing you gave moral and, in a certain sense, material assistance to Turkey, and you are therefore responsible for those outbreaks of the fanatical spirt among the Turkish population. Now, if the people who argue in that way will only take the trouble—and it is not much to ask—to look into the narrative of what actually happened, they will see that that theory is rendered untenable by the simple fact of the dates of the various events occurring. We had, in the winter, so far from supporting Turkey, agreed in the Austrian proposition, which was naturally very unpopular with the Porte. Our refusal to join in the Berlin Memorandum, which arose from something I will refer to presently, was not announced until the 16th of May, and it was not reported by Sir Henry Elliot until the date of the 19th of that month. The fleet, which was sent for by Sir Henry Elliot—sent for, I need scarcely remind you, with the concurrence of all the other Ambassadors, who also telegraphed for their fleets to come also, and sent for for the express purpose of protecting the unarmed population against the outbreaks possible at that moment—did not begin to arrive until the 28th of May; to the best of my recollection only two or three ships had arrived by that date, and the rest of the squadron came afterwards. Now, the great bulk of these wretched excesses occurred in the early part and in the middle of the month of May, according to the statements before us—that is, some days before the British Fleet had been sent for, or before anybody could possibly have known that it had been sent for, and before our refusal to assent to the Berlin Memorandum could possibly have been known. What the public is asked to believe is, that these occurrences were caused in part by the action of the British Government—that action not having, in fact, occurred until the majority of these atrocities had been perpetrated. I might push that part of the argument a little further if it were necessary. I might ask you to judge for yourselves how far you would think it possible that a horde of ruffians—savages who could not read or write, or who have never seen a newspaper in their lives—could have been influenced in their acts by the relations between the English Government and the Porte. If the Turks counted on our support, or upon the neutrality of any European Power, it stands to reason that they would have abstained from the commission or the perpetration of those acts which have alienated them from all European sympathy. On the other hand, if they believed all Europe to be against them, or that there was a combination of all the Christian population to drive them back into Asia, that would be exactly the circumstance which would lead them to break out into excesses prompted by revenge and despair—outbreaks such as are sustainable even by savage races so long as they have nothing to lose, which they indulge in freely when they know that their cause is hopeless and that everything is lost, and that they have nothing more to look to except the gratification of revenge. I have said it before and I repeat it now, that the conviction, even so far as that conviction existed, that England only wished to see fair play between the contending parties has done more than any other circumstance in preventing this unfortunate war assuming the character of a religious war, and in preventing the commission of many of those acts of which we have been speaking in many Provinces instead of in one. I do not know whether it is worth quoting, but I have heard it remarked by a gentleman who spoke just now, among others, that we were especially responsible for Turkey, and that we had, as it were, become surety for her. I do not exactly understand on what that statement is based. We did not make the Crimean war alone; we made that war in concert with France. It was, no doubt, a popular war in this country, but everybody knows that the Power which mainly pushed on that war in the beginning was our ally the Emperor of the French. I do not know that that is very material but I must protest on behalf of the British Government, against it being considered that we hold an exceptional and peculiar situation in regard to our relations to Turkey arising out of that war, different from that of any other Power. Well, it is a very minor matter to deal with; but I have seen it asserted "Why were these things happening? Why have you not a Consul properly to report at once to you so as to interfere in time?" My answer to that is that it was a mere accident that these massacres occurred in that particular district; they might have occurred in any other district where an Insurgent population existed. We cannot have a Consul in every town in Turkey, and as a matter of fact, the district is one in which there are no British residents to protect, and no British interests to serve. This I venture to say—though I do not want my words to bear in the slightest degree a party construction—but I venture to say that if we had years ago had a British Consul in Phillipolis, I am quite sure that our predecessors in power, in the exercise of their zeal for retrenchment in the public service, which I consider very laudable zeal, for economy sake would not have left that Consul there. So far as I can make out, the massacres occurred at a moment when there was entire anarchy prevailing at Constantinople; the Sultan was notoriously insane, and war and revolution were known to be impending; ministers and officials of all kinds, from those who high bing offices at Constantinople down to the local pashas in all the Provinces, had been so repeatedly changed and shifted from post to post, hardly anyone remaining in the same post for more than a fortnight or three weeks, all administrative power and all the authority were in abeyance, and, in fact, the country was in a condition of administrative anarchy. As to Sir Henry Elliot, I know that for one remonstrance that has been recorded, he made a dozen not recorded; he again and again warned those in power of the extreme danger that would arise from the employment of these irregular troops, but at this particular time, as I say, there was nobody practically responsible for the exercise of that authority, and those irregular troops were levied and recruited in all directions without being subjected to proper discipline. Although I do not at all acquit the Government of the Porte from having been culpably negligent and remiss in repressing the atrocities and punishing the perpetrators of those outrages, still it is not the fact, as far as I can learn from any information in my possession, that these acts were in any sense dictated or encouraged by any one at Constantinople. I believe those who are in power have sense enough to know the enormous mischief which those outrages would do their cause, and that from a selfish point of view, if for no other, they undoubtedly tried to stop such acts. I do not know that I need detain you any longer with regard to past events, and as to these I shall only say that we do not come before the country, and we shall not come before Parliament in the position of persons who have anything to unsay that we have said in the past, or anything to regret in what we have done. In the three acts of this Eastern drama, so far as it has been performed, in the acceptance of the Austrian Note, in the rejection of the Berlin Memorandum, and in the assembling of the British Fleet in Besika Bay, the country has, I believe, almost unanimously concurred. These acts were laid with all necessary explanations before Parliament, and they were concurred in, I venture to say, by all except a small minority, and I cannot see that the justification of any one of them is affected in the slightest degree by the subsequent coming to light of transactions with which we had nothing to do, and of which at the time we knew absolutely nothing, and which, as I have already explained, horrible and detestable as they were, were due rather to the weakness than to the will of the Turkish Government. I ought to apologize to you for having dwelt so long upon this subject, but if you can fancy the daily correspondence which I receive, to say nothing of the language used in public meetings, you would begin to think, as I do, that there are a great many people in England under the impression that Lord Beaconsfield is the Sultan, and that I am the Grand Vizier. We have exactly the same right and the same power of interference with regard to acts of this kind connected with the internal administration of Turkey, that is possessed by every other great Power. I do not know whether in France, Germany, Italy, and other countries people are crying out as they do here, and denouncing their Governments as being accomplices in these atrocities. Now let me remind you what has been the attitude taken throughout by the present Government, and taken not only by them, but by their predecessors, with regard to the Turkish Question. I think there is a good deal of confusion in the public mind between two things which are essentially distinct One is the question of the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and the other is the relations between the Porte and the various races of which that Empire is composed. (Hear, hear.) Many persons here present have judiciously abstained from holding language of that kind, but undoubtedly many have advised us to abandon our policy of the last 50 or 60 years, to wash our hands of the whole affair, and to let the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire take care of itself. I am bound to tell you that I think that would be as great a mistake now as at any former time. The reasons which induced us to set a value on the territorial integrity of Turkey are constant and permanent. The last word on the Eastern Question is, "Who is to rule in Constantinople?" (Hear, hear.) No great Power would be willing to see it in the hands of any other great Power, and joint occupations, which sometimes receive countenance, are at the best very dangerous expedients. You will see at once that that is not in any way affected by the insanity of the Sultan, by the maladministration of the Turkish Government, or by the crimes committed by the Turkish troops. Any attempt to paritition Turkey would in all probability be the signal for a European war, at any rate it could not be without the most imminent risk of bringing about such a war; and I hold, therefore, that it is as sound policy now, as much as it was 20 years ago, to adhere to that which diplomatists call the territorial *status quo*. It is possible that the language which is being used may induce foreign politicians and Governments to think that England has changed her mind upon the subject; I think that if that is changed it would be a misfortune to us and to all the world. But as to the relations of the various races within the Turkish Empire to the Government, that is an entirely different question. These relations have been repeatedly modified within the last few years, and they may be modified again. The Turkish Empire, as I need not tell you, is not a homogeneous whole. Egypt has one Constitution, the districts of Lebanon have another, Crete has a system of local self-government which, I believe, is worked practically well. The only complaint that I have heard is not that the Constitution is not sufficiently liberal and just, but that its Firmans are not observed. I need not refer to Servia and Montenegro, for you know the situation of those Provinces well enough; but I will say this, that every one of those arrangements has been settled with the concurrence, more or less, of the guaranteeing Powers; and I am quite sure of this, that you will not find a word uttered by me or by any of my colleagues—nor, I believe, by those who have preceded me in office—which tended to show hostility in principle upon our part to any further extension of such constitutional changes there that circumstances admit of. In point of fact, I think that one of the last that occurred was in 1867, the abandonment by the Porte of its right to keep a garrison in Belgrade. That change was brought about by the united action of the Powers in that year. The Government of this country was a consenting party, and I had to deal with that arrangement in the office that I hold now, nor did we object in practice to a modification which has been spoken of beyond this—but, for my own part, I never will be guilty of the quackery of putting my name to a scheme which I believe in my conscience will not work merely because it has a plausible appearance. So much, therefore, of what has been said of the relations of the present Government and the Christian races in the East. Shortly before this war broke out I was asked in the House of Lords what would be our course of policy with regard to Turkey and Servia, and I said that as between the Insurgents and as between the Government that our line would be one of strict neutrality so long as the war lasted until mediation became possible. That is the course which we took with regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina; and only the other day just before the close of the Session, I was asked by a foreign official, a diplomatist, what we should have to say to a proposal of what he called administrative autonomy in those Provinces of Bosnia and Herezegovina, to which I gave answer—which you will find in the Blue-book—to the effect that, in point of principle and policy, we, the British Government, saw no objection to such an arrangement, although, at the same time, it was mentioned that there were various difficulties of a local character which must be removed, to which I know those who are best acquainted with the East attach the greatest importance, but until we saw our way to get over this difficulty we were not prepared to commit ourselves to this. And if any one says that, as between the Christian races of Turkey and the Government of Turkey our policy has been one of hostility to any arrangement between those races, I say that is a charge which I defy you to quote from any words uttered by me or by my colleagues. (Hear, hear.) As to the future, we are doing all in our power to bring about an armistice and peace as soon as may be, and in that respect I think I am able to say that all the Powers of Europe are cordially united with us. As to the arrangements to be made they must be dependent on the concerted auction of all Europe, and so you will understand that the nature of them is not such as is possible for me to enter upon at present. For these unfortunate Bulgarians who have suffered so much, they have no doubt a right to such reparation as it is now possible to make. (Cheers.) They have also the undoubted right to the signal, conspicuous, and exemplary punishment of those who have been the offenders, and I think they may also fairly claim, in one manner or the other, that we should take steps such as will prevent the recurrence of similar actions. (Hear.) For the general question, if I were speaking to men who take a less, rational view of the situation than you seem to take, I should remind them that if humanity is a virtue, justice is a virtue also; and I have no doubt you will consider that it is not reasonable nor just, to say nothing of prudential considerations, to denounce a whole race—or rather all those who hold one religion; the Mahomedans of Turkey—and make all suffer for the crimes of a few. I am sorry to say I have heard very often of late in language that would be hardly justified—people say it, and a gentleman said it to-day—that Turkey should be blotted out from the map of Europe. But do you supose they would go without a struggle? Do you believe you could bring about a revolution of that kind without provoking a religious war—a war which would excite feelings of fanaticism between the two races of the very highest pitch, and it is possible in all probability that you would have massacres committed of a character compared to which what has been done already in Bulgaria would be nothing. Even if that were the result at whatever cost or advantage, if there were no Turkish Government remaining anywhere in Europe, still the Mahomedan, problem would not be solved. Whether you like it or not, the Mahomedan population would still remain; there would be mixed up as in Asia Christians and Mahomedans, and the same as in India where there are millions of Mahomedans and Christians mixed together, and who must of necessity so remain. I do not think you can do this Eastern Question a greater injustice, I do not believe that we can do anything that would prejudice our position more than if, in our well-meant and kindly feelings of indignation against the atrocities, we were to hold language and display a feeling against the whole Turkish and Mahomedan races such as would excite feelings of mutual animosities between the two religions. Say what you will, you can hardly say too much in condemnation of those who have been guilty, but do not let us confound the innocent with the guilty; and let me add just this word more, do not suppose that because we are looking at these questions from a friendly if not a purely philanthropical, point of view—do not suppose that all foreign Powers and foreign politicians are looking at it with the same view. I say do not ask your Goverament to do that which is impossible, because if you take that course you will put it out of our power to do anything at all. Now, gentlemen, I think I have gone through the various topics to which you reverted, and it only remains for me to apologize for having occupied so much of your time.

A Member of the Deputation asked what chance there was of the Constitutional reforms of Midhat Pasha being accepted.

Mr. J. Merriman said he was sure that it was the wish of the deputation that no interrogations should be put to the Minister. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Derby rejoined to the questioner,—If my friend knows what are the Constitutional reforms which Midhat Pasha proposes to carry out he knows more than I do. (Laughter.) I am quite aware that Midhat Pasha has very large and liberal ideas as to the introduction of reforms into the Ottoman Administration, but I am not aware of the character of his proposals, and, even if I knew them I should not be prepared to say anything upon them without some previous examination and study. (Hear hear.)

The deputation thanked the Minister and withdrew.

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